The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4324. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Assassins at the Dry Tortugas.

Return of Gen. Dodd and His Report.

IMPORTANT CONFESSIONS BY DR. MUDD.

He Acknowledges His Acquaintance with Booth.

Statements of O'Laughlin and Sam Arnold.

They Confess to Kidnapping but Not to Murder.

All the Prisoners Acknowledge the Fairness of Their Trial.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

Brig.-Gen. DODD, who had charge of the assassins MUDD, ARNOLD, O'LAUGHLIN and SPANGLER, and who delivered them to the prison-keeper at the Dry Tortugas, made his report to-day to the War Department, and was discharged from this special duty.

Gen. DODD reports that on the trip, Dr. MUDD acknowledged to Capt. BUDD, Gen. DODD and others, that he knew BOOTH when he came to his house with HERROLD on the morning after the assassination, but was afraid to tell of his having been there, fearing the life of himself and family would be endangered thereby. He knew that BOOTH would never be taken alive. He also acknowledged that he had been acquainted with BOOTH for some time, and that he was with BOOTH at the National Hotel on the evening referred to by WEICHMAN; that he met BOOTH in the street, and BOOTH said he wanted him (MUDD) to introduce him to JOHN SURRATT; that they started up Seventh-street, on their way to Mrs. SURRATT's house, and on their way they met JOHN SURRATT and WEICHMAN, and returned to BOOTH's room at the National, where he and JOHN SURRATT had some conversation of a private character. He said that the Military Commission, in his case, had done their duty, and as far as they were concerned, the sentence in his case was just, but some of the witnesses had sworn falsely and maliciously.

O'LAUGHLIN acknowledged that the court had done its duty, and said that he was in the plot to capture the President, but that after the ineffectual attempt in March, when the party hoped to have captured the coach containing the President, he thought that the entire project was given up, and it was as far as he was concerned. He denies positively that he had part or knowledge in the plot to assassinate the President, Gen. GRANT, or any one else.

SAM. ARNOLD made about the same statement as he did before the trial—that he was in the plot to capture, but not to assassinate; that that had failed, and he considered himself out of it, and never knew anything about the assassination, which he thought was gotten up by BOOTH only a few hours before executing it. He thought the court could not have done otherwise than it did. He expressed his sorrow that he had been led into the plot to capture by BOOTH and others, and expressed himself thankful that the punishment was no worse.

SPANGLER, on the voyage, expressed some impatience at his own stupidity in not having recollected while on trial a circumstance in connection with BOOTH's escape from the stage, that would have told materially to his (Spangler's) advantage. Some of the testimony went to show that SPANGLER had slammed the door to after BOOTH's exit, in a way to hinder immediate pursuit. SPANGLER says it quite escaped his recollection that some time previous to the assassination a patent spring had been put on the door for the purpose of closing it when left carelessly open. He says, however, that he supposes the court had done right, and if they give him plenty of work and plenty to eat he was satisfied. Although he was not guilty and knew nothing of BOOTH's intentions, he says that he did say to BOOTH, I will do all I can for you, but that it was in reference to selling his (BOOTH's) horse and buggy, and that it was three days before the assassination. He said that some of the witnesses lied in their testimony, especially about his slapping any one in the mouth and telling him to keep his mouth shut.

DUTY ON DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision of importance, construing the law providing for collection of duty of five per cent. on dividends in scrip or money, &c. Section 120 provides that there shall be levied or collected a duty of five per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due; and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders or depositors, as part of the earnings, incomes or gains of any bank, trust company, &c. And further, that said banks, &c., shall pay said duty, and are hereby authorized to deduct and withhold from all payments made on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid, the said duty of five per centum, and pay the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Under this law it is clear that although the surplus from which the dividend is declared was acquired prior to the passage of the Revenue Law, yet if the same is divided after the law went into effect, it is taxable. The rule is that the tax must be withheld from the entire dividend whenever it becomes due and payable, without regard to the time when the profits or earnings were acquired.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF REVENUE.

The largest receipts from internal revenue ever received in one day were received yesterday. The amount is two million and nine thousand dollars. The receipts of each day this week have exhibited a steady increase in the revenue. The receipts of to-day have not been footed up yet, but Commissioner ORTON has reason to believe that they will nearly or quite equal those of yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Central Pacific Road Land Grant is now under examination at the General Land Office, with a view to the early issue of the patent for the lands conceded under the statutes. This road is in complete running order from Sacramento to Clipper Gap, or New-England Mills, fully equipped, having 167 cars and 8 locomotives. There are 2,500 men employed as laborers, including a number of Chinese, who are found to be industrious operatives.

CENSUS INFORMATION.

In preparing the census work it is ascertained that the total increase per cent. in the manufacture of cotton goods, 1860, compared with 1850, exhibits: New-England States, 81.24; Middle States, 79.52; Western States, 29.00; Southern States. 43.70; United States, 76,36. Over sixty-five millions five hundred and one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. In 1850 the District of Columbia as well as the States of Kentucky, South Carolina and Florida, show a decrease of twenty-six hundred, twenty-nine, twenty-five, fifteen, thirty-five, and twenty hundred respectively. No return from Illinois, Utah, Louisana or Texas.

PARDONS.

A very general misapprehension exists as to the number of pardons granted to late rebels under the Amnesty Proclamation. The newspaper paragraphs cause this misunderstanding by careless statements that pardons have been granted when the petitions have only been recommended by a State Governor or the Attorney-General. The President has not as yet granted many pardons, and during the past month the number granted to late rebels does not amount to fifty.

POSTMASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

The Postmaster-General has now under consideration the St. Louis Postmastership. The strife is between the Gatz, Brown and Blair factions. Mr. FERI, the present incumbent, is an applicant for reappointment, and his chances for obtaining the commission are believed to be better than those of his competitors.

FOURTH AUDITOR.

In the Fourth Auditor's office all navy accounts are settled, and since the commencement of the rebellion there has been no bureau in the government where the work has more increased or been more important. We learn that during the last six months its work has doubled, and yet accounts for prize-money, pay, &c., have been settled and paid with great promptness. During the month of July there were issued from the office money requisitions to the amount of $5,963,242 06. The amount of cash disbursements in accounts settled during the same time was as follows: Navy Agent's accounts, $1,327,858 44; Paymasters', $2,275,601 99; pension, $19,240 45; marine, $502,318 81; prize, $168,514 44; general, $76,041 77. The Fourth Auditor, during the same month, received 7,420 letters, and there were written from his office 6,411. There were also 4,485 letters recorded. The history of the bureau illustrates the vast increase of government duties and expenses caused by the war. Bureaus do more business now than departments did in time of peace. Work is the order of the day, and must be for a long time to come.

A QUARREL SETTLED.

The Butler-Porter Fort Fisher quarrel appears to have been settled, and the tomahawk buried. Gen. BUTLER and Admiral PORTER have been observed upon the streets and upon the President's grounds arm in arm and in most pleasant confidential converse.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MUZZY, Military Secretary to President JOHNSON, Captain in the Nineteenth Infantry, has been breveted Colonel in the regular army, for meritorious and valuable services while serving in the Southwest.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

Additional delegates appeared at the Colored Men's Convention in Alexandria, Va., to-day. An address was adopted setting forth the grievances of the black people of that State, and asking for the right of suffrage and other equality before the law.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President JOHNSON's health is considerably improved, and it is expected that he will meet his Cabinet to-morrow, which he has not done for nearly a week past.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Many applications for pardon continue to be received. Among those recently pardoned are WM. T. AVERY and WM. R. SMITH, who were before the rebellion both members of the United States House of Representatives. The former served the rebel government as a mail agent, and the latter was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's Theatre is at once to be appropriated for the uses of the War Department. Proposals have been issued inviting offers for making the necessary alterations.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

It appears, from official data, that the receipts from customs, for the quarter ending with March, were £20,519,000; internal revenue, $65,262,000; sales of public lands, $162,000; direct taxation, $52,700; miscellaneous, $4,159,000; total, in round numbers, exclusive of loans, &c., $90,000,000. The total expenditures for the same time were $353,000,000.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

His Progress in the East.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 3.

Gen. GRANT and party, including Gens. HOWARD, CHAMBERLAIN and AYRES; Senator WILSON and others, were taken in charge this morning by Adjt.-Gen. HODSDON, and at 9 o'clock started for Augusta. All along the route the people turned out in great numbers to welcome the party. At Bowdoinsville the ladies loaded the General with bouquets. At Gardiner the train was received with salutes of artillery from the Pittston shore, and a band of music. At Hallowell it was greeted with the peal of bells. At Augusta salutes were fired from the arsenal grounds and the church-bells rung. The streets were densely crowded and the buildings dressed with flags. A procession of carriages was formed, Gen. GRANT being in an open barouche, and a large military escort, under Col. LITTLE, conducted the General through the principal streets to the State House, where he was prefented to Gov. CONY by Hon. Mr. BLAIR. The Governor welcomed him most cordially, and the General responded with most eloquent silence. He was then introduced to the Governor's staff, and the State officials, and many citizens. The Governor then conducted him to the steps of the Capitol, and introduced him to the vast concourse assembled there, who welcomed him with most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged by a polite bow. The other military gentlemen present were vociferously cheered. and in response to urgent calls brief speeches were made by Gens. HOWARD, CHAMBERLAIN and AYRES, Senator WILSON and Col. Parker, the noble Indian. The latter said he had been in all parts of the United States; and everywhere he had met the irrepressible Yankee—in the everglades of Florida, in the canebrakes of Louisiana, at the headwaters of the Mississippi, in the mines, and at the head of the Missouri; and now since he had come to New-England he had found him in full blast. He knew the Yankees could fight for honor and for right, and he knew that men of such antecedents, such history and such proclivities, would never cease to love liberty or to uphold the flag which was its true symbol.

At 2 o'clock, Gen. GRANT, with his wife and Mrs. Gen. HOWARD, gave a reception, to ladies only, at the Augusta House, after which the General and staff rode about the city with Gov. CONY and his aids; and at 4 o'clock they were entertained with a sumptuous dinner at the Augusta House. After discussing the dinner, Gov. CONY proposed the health of his distinguished guest, in eloquent language, which was enthusiastically cheered. The party then broke up, and proceeded immediately to the cars, which left at 5:30 for Portland, where the General arrived at 8 o'clock.

To-morrow morning the General makes an excursion among the islands in the harbor, and at 1:20 P. M. starts for Quebec.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Cable.

ASPY BAY, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Workmen commenced under-running the cable this morning, at about three miles from shore. The armor is entirely rusted off. The trouble is yet beyond us. Dragging for the other end was at once commenced. The machinery works admirably, and there are great hopes of successfully repairing the cable.

The U. S. Monitor Dictator.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The U. S. monitor *Dictator* resumed her voyage to the Eastward this morning in company with the steamer *Vanderbilt*.

The monitor *Agamenticus* also sailed to-day.

AN INCARNATE FIEND.

How Capt. Henry Wertz Murdered Our Prisoners.

Vivid Picture of the Great Torture Pen.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA OUTDONE.

Fiendishness, Profanity and Obscenity of "Our Southern Brother."

Infamy Never Equaled in the History of Man.

Gen. Winder and His Son on Rotting Yankees.

The Testimony of a Loyal Georgia Planter.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

There appears to be a disposition on the part of some of the public press to mitigate the offences and crimes of Maj. HENRY WERTZ, late the responsible keeper of the stockade at Andersonville, Ga., and to throw upon others the responsibilities that justly attach to those alone who were in immediate command of that prison. Being personally acquainted with most of the officers who were stationed at Andersonville, and knowing much of the treatment of those who were so unfortunate as to have been confined in that pen of horror, I have thought that a condensed statement of how things were managed and prisoners of war were treated there might not be entirely unacceptable to your readers.

I wish to be understood as not desirous to forstall the action or opinion of the commission which is about to investigate this matter, or to add anything to the feeling entertained toward Major WERTZ. It is enough for him to rest, now and forever, under an obloquy that no time and no repentance can obliterate; to feel within himself the unenviable pangs which the recollection of his powerless murdered victims will ever arouse, and to know that whatever may be the award of a human tribunal, his punishment is already decreed.

The prison of Andersonville is a stockade of about eighteen feet high, the posts comprising it being sunk in the ground five feet; it originally comprised an area of eighteen acres, but was subsequently enlarged to twenty-seven acres. The inclosure is upon the side of a hill, looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook about five feet wide and as many inches deep, which furnished the water for the use of the prisoners. Within this inclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to provide for themselves, there being no shelters, or arbors, or any kind of protection afforded by trees or otherwise against the burning rays of the Southern sun, the furious storms or the freezing Winters.

The position was selected by Capt. WINDER, a son of Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, who was sent from Richmond for that purpose in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him by a disinterested but humane spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied: "That was just what he was not going to do; he was going to make a pen for the —— Yankees, where they could rot faster than they could be sent there."

And admirably did he accomplish his mission.

The first commandant of the post was. Col. PERSONS, who was soon succeeded by JOHN H. WINDER, with his son as Adjutant, his nephew as Commissary and sutler, and HENRY WERTZ in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillery, having a battery of six pieces, according to the exigencies of the case, the number of prisoners then confined, or the fears entertained of an attempt to set them at liberty by raiding parties of United States troops.

When prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables, etc., which ostensibly were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in reality went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibited the dealing in "greenbacks," yet the initiated, a few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empanneled for Sumner County, Ga., and in the performance of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the forbidden currency, which was brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to examine, as his position gave him a right to do, into all the circumstances: where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it, indeed the whole *modus operandi*, and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained, that the WINDERS and WERTZ were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, &c. Meanwhile the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quantity at least, if their money had been left in their own possession.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at 10 o'clock, loaded with the rations for the day—bacon and corn-bread, nothing else; but as the number of prisoners increased and the greed of gain grew upon the trio above-mentioned, the corn-bread was reduced in its quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolted, unsifted, uncleansed, indeed, from the dirt and trash which peas naturally accumulate; and at last, when the number of prisoners increased to over 37,000, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon, for each man, about three inches long and two wide, with one *pone* of the bread above-described per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners' food into the stockade in wagons was abolished. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was the water suitable or healthy; but when the feces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners, came to be superadded to the natural unfitness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, my readers can judge what thirst was assuaged, or fever cooled, or throbbing temples washed, by this floating stream of filth and disease! At any time, under the most rigid hygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness among a large body of men—what do you think was the condition of 37,000 half-naked, half-starved men, without any police regulations, under no moral or restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to HENRY WERTZ for lack of effort to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continually during the Spring and Fall months, the soil within the inclosure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud, at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. *The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles, and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.*

As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facetious was WERTZ in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emaciated, starved and diseased men who were trundled into them.

The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhewed, the interstices unfilled and open, admitting the rain, without floors, cots, bunks or blankets, filthy and fetid with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying and the dead. Words fail, language is impotent to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a Northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I believed I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness and destitution, as I had heard it described, without blanching or trembling. But if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page, save the records of the courts that must try the culprit for the crime of torture by disease and filth, with the details of that caravansary of horrible, intentional slaughter. For fear that some may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will, perhaps, dispel such illusion. Convicted by the horrible fact that was a stench in his nostrils, Gen. WINDER, then Commissary-General of Prisons, but having his headquarters at Andersonville, was forced by decency, not humanity, for this he himself asserted, to ask the aid of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church of that circuit to adopt some means to alleviate the miseries and soothe the wretchedness of the poor inmates of that Andersonville hospital. This gentlemen invoked the coöperation of the women of Sumter County, who responded with clothing and necessaries only, for these alone are allowed, to the amount of four wagon loads. Upon the day appointed, four ladies, accompanied by their husbands, went to the prison and sought from the Provost-Marshal a pass, to take their benefactions to the sick prisoners. It was refused with a curse! The party proceeded to WINDER'S headquarters, where HENRY WERTZ was in company with the General. The demand for a pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were present and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with WINDER'S special request. To their astonishment, they were met with this reply: "G—d d—n you, have you all turned Yankees here?"

"No, General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not, as you know, nor are any here present; we have come, as you requested us, through Rev. Mr. D. to bring necessary articles for the Federal hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of delivering them."

"It's a d—n lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!"

As if this fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, HENRY WERTZ essayed to and did eclipse his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sinks of the most abandoned parts of your city were gleaned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies.

Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foiled in their efforts to succor the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldier, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners on their way to another place—Millen. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter—which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick—no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they outstaid their time, they were tried by drum-head court-martial, charged with violating their parole, and if found guilty, were hung! I myself saw three bodies hanging who were thus executed. Poor fellows, I thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your cruel jailor. When you and he meet, at another judgment-seat, woe to him if his authority be found insufficient for this taking of your lives, wretched though they be.

My house was the resort, or, I should say, refuge, of most of the prisoners who made their escape from the stockade, and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I had seen, It is far from full; not one-half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers. I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too forlorn for the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence. Broken hearts, crushed spirits and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, so seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impressions can efface, and they remain life-pictures indeed. S.

LETTER FROM THE COUNSEL OF CAPT. WERTZ.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

We have seen in your paper an article in relation to the approaching trial of Capt. WERTZ, which we think, in connection with others of a like nature, requires notice at our hands. Your article professes to be based upon some newspaper defence of him.

We appeal to the newspaper press not to bring its powerful influence to bear to prejudice the public mind against Capt. WERTZ. No statement to the public on his behalf has had either his sanction or that of his counsel, except this, and this is intended simply to deprecate all attempts to mold public opinion in advance of the proofs which the trial will develop.

We confidently assert that those proofs will exonerate Capt. WERTZ from all responsibility for atrocities that may have been perpetrated upon Union prisoners—atrocities which we neither expect to extenuate or justify. We protest against trying the Southern Confederacy in the person of Capt. WERTZ, and we ask for him a suspension of public judgment until the proper evidence upon which to form it is furnished in a reliable shape.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
JAMES HUGHES,
J. W. DENVER,
CHAS. F. PECK,
Counsel for H. WERTZ.

Picture of a Rebel Hospital.

The following sketch of a visit to one of the principal rebel hospitals of Richmond, by FREDERICK N. KNAPP, superintendent of special relief, sent out by the United States Sanitary Commission, shows the falsity of the pretence that the miserable treatment of the sick Union prisoners was necessitated by a want of means:

On Friday, April 7, I left City Point upon the Sanitary tug boat *Governor Curtin*, which was starting with stores for Richmond. We arrived at Richmond Friday evening, having been delayed on our way up two hours at "Deep Bottom," where we took on board the *Curtin* quite an amount of supplies from what had been the sanitary store-house of the Twenth-fifth Army Corps; the sanitary wagons—which you will recollect followed the troops into Richmond the morning it was evacuated—though well loaded, were able to take but a share of the supplies.

Saturday morning, after passing by the smoking ruins, and getting sight of Libby Prison and Belle Isle—each bound in with its terrible history—I went out to Jackson Hospital, one of the principal hospitals of the place, a mile and a half or two miles from the city; and here I saw that which, by contrast, made me feel tenfold more fully than ever before how great had been the barbarity of that system of starvation and exposure by which the rebels, with slow and terrible death, had killed off our men, their prisoners of war.

I found at that rebel hospital the evidence of thorough organization and wise system—a large generosity in all the provisions for the comfort of their patients; and testimony proving the fact that, as a general thing, there had been no lack of supplies there, but usually an abundance of all needed stores. As I looked on these well-ordered methods, and the liberal provision which had long been made by the rebels at that hospital, located within less than cannon-shot distance of Belle Isle, I felt that the thin screen of "*ignorance*" or of "*inability*," with which some persons still seek to temper the barbarity of the rebels, must be at once utterly swept away, leaving the inhuman cruelty of this slow murder to stand out clearly, and its true nature to be recognized, viz.: a means systematically arranged and adopted, under a deliberate plan, *as an engine of war*, whereby to thin our ranks by death, precisely as the bayonet is used in battle—except that the bayonet is connected with bravery, while this instrument of death is the weapon of cowardice. For what could stand in stronger contrast with the boasted chivalry of the South, or with the undoubted valor of her soldiers in the field, than this resort to a process of starving defenceless men by thousands, showing that the spirit of slavery, which fomented and has guided this rebellion, is not only oppressive, but base; since bravery—that virtue which all men praise—dies out under a system that creates and thrives under brutality and ungoverned passion? What, therefore, if not this meanest and most cruel method of getting rid of a dreaded foe, should forever be branded as *cowardice?*

Jackson Hospital, as established and conducted by the rebels, was excellent; in some respects, few military hospitals of our own surpass it. It was excellent in its general plan of organization; in its location and its arrangement of buildings; in its administration; in its thorough policing; in the exceeding cleanliness of its bedding, and in the very liberal provision made by the rebel government for the hospital fund.

Jackson Hospital comfortably accommodates 2,500 patients. Winder Hospital, which is near by, but which I did not visit, is said to be similar to Jackson Hospital in general arrangements and capacity, but inferior in its situation and its appointments. The buildings at Jackson Hospital are much like our usual wooden hospital barracks, well arranged and well warmed and lighted, the floors nicely scoured, and the walls, in many wards, covered with canvass, which was painted white. The bedsteads were only wood, but were kept very white, and on each was both a straw bed and a cotton mattress, and two feather pillows with nice pillow-cases. The sheets, and blankets, and bed-spreads were unusually clean, and bore marks of being carefully looked after. The cleanliness of the bed-linen was accounted for by the large laundry, where sixty laundresses were constantly at work. The laundry was provided with a long row of fixed tubs, into which the water was brought by pipes, and ample provision was made for heating water, heating irons, &c.

This laundry had its tenements near by for the women employed there, where they seemed comfortable in their quarters, and neat in personal appearance. At the hospital, beside the medical corps and nurses, and the two matrons to every ninety patients, there were in each section a chief linen matron and a chief culinary matron, with their two assistants. In each section was a kitchen for special diet, with four to six stoves—this besides the general kitchen attached to each section. The special diet list was posted in all the wards, and seemed liberal and aiming to secure variety. The dispensaries were well fitted up, and the persons in charge said, in answer to my inquiry, that, excepting a deficiency at times in some few articles, their supply has been good. The linen rooms were kept in the neatest order, and seemed to have been unusually well filled. The baggage-rooms were like the rest, clean and well arranged. The dining-rooms of each section, where the convalescents ate, were also kept well, and the tables neat and bearing marks of care and comfort, and convalescents who had been there some months assured me that their fare was, on the whole, excellent. There were no covered walks connecting the different buildings in the section with the dining-rooms, nor were there any "tramways" from the kitchens to the wards, but the walks were hard and clean, and the drains deep and free. At the head of each section were neat buildings, one of which was occupied by surgeons, others by matrons and women assistants. Those buildings, with their whitewashed fronts and green blinds, and patches of grass, had a look of comfort. There was no general method of carrying water by pipes over the different buildings, consequently there was no provision for bath-rooms in the several wards—a decided deficiency; but good water for ordinary use was furnished by wells. The water-closets for convalescents were located where a running stream carried off the deposits.

Within the hospital grounds and near by was an open grove of large trees, with grass beneath, neatly kept. At the further end of this grove was one of the two large ice-houses which supplied the hospital, each 30x30 feet, and 18 feet deep. They are both nowsilled with solid ice, well protected. A little way from the hospital on the other side are large sheds and a barn, also a dairy-house, with the cold water of the melting ice of one of the ice-houses flowing through it. At this dairy in Summer they have had sixty cows, pastured near by, to furnish fresh milk, and at times fresh butter also, to the patients. The refuse from the barn-yard goes to enrich the hospital garden of three or four acres, which the Surgeon formerly in charge told me had become very productive.

Near the dairy-house stands a large bakery, at present not used, with capacious ovens, where formerly, as the man in charge stated, they turned out sixty thousand pounds of bread per day.

To the above memoranda is to be added this most important fact, viz.: that the rebel government, in making provision for the "Hospital Fund," added one hundred per cent. to the usual army ration. Thus was furnished large means for purchasing extra supplies.

Such, roughly sketched, is the record of Jackson Hospital, as it had been during the past year or more; while near by, all the time, was Belle Isle, with its shelterless and starving thousands. * *

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Unsuccessful Effort to Raise the Frigate Congress—Returning Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

An unsuccessful effort was made to raise the frigate *Congress*. The steam-power was insufficient. Another effort will be made to-morrow.

The steamer *De Molay*, with the Twentieth New-York Cavalry on their way home to Sacket's Harbor, arrived here to-day.

Steamers *Ranger* and *Delaware* arrived at Norfolk this morning from City Point, with the Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment, who are to do duty at Norfolk and vicinity.

The Twentieth New-York Cavalry, from Richmond, arrived here to-day on the steamer *Edward Everett*, en route to New-York.

A schooner, name unknown, sank last night in shoal water off Sewall's Point.

The steamer *Blackstone* has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Brigs *Moneto* and *Victoria* arrived at Newport News to-day from City Point, with cargoes of French tobacco from Richmond.

From the Mississippi and Rio Grande.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Niagara*, from New-Orleans the 25th ult., has arrived.

The *True Delta* has advices from Brownsville that CORTINAS had been defeated in an engagement with LOPEZ between Matamoras and Camergo, and CORTINAS had returned to the Texas side of the river, leaving all his forces in the hands of the enemy.

Gen. STEELE and three of his officers were very sick with the backbone fever. There was a great deal of sickness among our troops, scurvy being the prevailing disease. Yellow fever was developing itself rapidly at Matamoras.

Many planters were bringing cotton into Houston. Five thousand negro troops occupied the coast from Indianola to Victoria, many of whom were engaged in rebuilding the railroad.

A party of Kickapoo Indians recently made a raid upon the Texas frontier, killing and wounding a number of persons, and stealing many horses.

Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton passed Cairo to-day, and 600 bales had reached Vicksburgh from the Yazoo River. The total number of bales received at Mobile since the Federal occupation is 38,250.

Destruction by Fire of an Oil Well.

PIT HOLE, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 3.

Well No. 19, United States Farm, on the Pit Hole Creek, was destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock this evening.

The well was finished yesterday, and was flowing about two hundred barrels, and no tanks being up the oil was allowed to flow on the ground.

Some twenty persons were standing in and around the derricks, some of whom it is feared were unable to escape, for the ground for forty feet around was one sheet of flame in a moment.

Three men are known to be seriously burned, and only saved their lives by jumping into the creek.

The well is still flowing and burning.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SEA

The Steamship Glasgow Burned in Mid-Ocean.

Spontaneous Combustion of Government Cotton.

Statements of Capt. Manning, Consul Leas, Rev. Father Egan, Miss Smith, and Others.

PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL SAVED.

The steamer *Glasgow*, of the Inman line of steamers, running between this port and Liverpool, was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th of July, in longitude 68 deg. 33 min. W., latitude 40 deg. 46 min. N. The steamer was one of the oldest in the merchant service, has crossed the ocean very many times, and has ever been regarded as one of the staunchest, safest and most reliable vessels on the great highway. Capt. MANNING, her commander, has been in the employ of the company some ten or twelve years, prior to which he was in the Australian trade. He is a small, wiry-built man of about forty years of age; cool, cautious, careful, conscientious and capable; he was regarded as one of the best captains in the service. From the accounts given by intelligent passengers, several of them, it would seem that Capt. MANNING not only did his duty by every possible attempt to put out the fire, maintaining discipline to the last, and remaining at his post until every one on board had gotten off in safety, but that he manifested a quiet courage, a remarkable presence of mind, and an entire self-possession, which are at once rare and valuable.

THE INMAN LINE

has always stood well with travelers. The company commenced their Transatlantic operations in 1850, with the well-known screw-steamers *City of Glasgow*, *City of Manchester* and *Kangaroo*, and was the first to perceive the important fact that there existed among the great multitudes of emigrants from England and the Continent a certain class, known in Europe as "the middle classes," and that a new field could be at once gained by providing a better style of cheap passage for this especial class. Acting upon this obvious view of the actual wants of the better classes of emigrants, the company commenced with three steamers, the first screw marine to cross the Atlantic, and they were the first steamships to carry emigrant passengers; and they have been so successful and prosperous, that from a fleet of three steamers, making monthly trips, they have steadily progressed until now, after fifteen years of uninterrupted prosperity, the company finds itself with a gigantic fleet of sixteen vessels, running semi-weekly trips between Liverpool and New-York. The first opening of the line took place between Liverpool and Philadelphia, carrying in the beginning none but first-class cabin passengers, but the vessels were soon after changed in their interior arrangements to permit of their receiving emigrant passengers. After a few years, however, the port of New-York was decided upon as the western terminus of the route, and the wisdom of the change was at once apparent. This line claims to have landed, during late years, about half the passengers (all classes) carried across the ocean by steam, and that also the health of their passengers has been remarkably good, and that rarely a case of death has occurred on board. "In fact," says the passenger clerk, "out of 42,000 passengers carried last year, I do not recollect hearing of a single death being reported.

The present fleet of the "Inman Line" consists of the *City of Washington*, *City of Manchester*, *City of Cork*, *City of Boston*, *City of London*, *City of New-York*, *City of Baltimore*, *City of Dublin*, *City of Limerick*, the *Etna*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Glasgow* and the *Bosphorus*, the last a branch steamer. The *City of Paris* and *City of Durham* are now being built on the Clyde by Messrs. TODD & MCGREGOR, the first vessel being guaranteed to make fourteen knots per hour, or 336 miles every twenty-four hours, and she will perform the trip to Queenstown in eight days. The *City of London* made a passage from New-York to Queenstown in eight days and twenty-one hours, thus proving herself to be one of the fastest ocean steamers afloat. The *City of Washington* is distinguished among her sister ships as the first to land emigrants at New-York, and at that time the line made a trip semi-monthly, but increased emigration, and increased trade generally, rendered it imperatively necessary to add new vessels, until they have reached their present prosperous condition.

The *Glasgow*, although one of the oldest, was one of the best, and her sailing invariably secures a full

PASSENGER LIST.

The one for the present trip of Saturday, the 29th ult., was as follows: Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Baltimore; Mrs. West, Mrs. James Alexander, Miss Rose Adams, Juan G. del Paso, Edward Spencer, of Cincinnati; Rev. F. T. M. McLaughlin, G. Caiba, George A. Willis, C. Pinks, Wm. Notman, of Hamilton, C. W.; R. R. French, Wm. West, F. T. Barmeister and wife, of Philadelphia; Wm. Goodall and wife, W. H. Martin, wife and child, Charles A. Leas, United States Consul to Batavia, wife and daughter; Rev. Charles Egan, B. McKenna and son. Besides these there were 230 passengers in the steerage.

From the

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN

it would seem that the vessel started for her port on Sunday, at 5 A. M., that the vessel had a good load of passengers and a fair freight list, which latter in gross contained the following articles: 755 bales cotton, 208 bales hops, 91 bales leather, 76 boxes bacon, 1 tierce bacon, 1 tierce bladders, 2,801 boxes cheese, 3,686 bushels corn. Everything went along nicely until Monday, at 2:30 P. M., at which time the vessel was in latitude 40 46 north, and longitude 68 33 west, smoke was discovered coming out of the hold where the cotton was stowed, and instantly there was a rush for the fire. A panic ensued, which was quelled by the officers. Father EGAN and others materially assisted in this work. Water was turned on, but it was of little use, the fire had gotten full headway, and it was a simple impossibility to quench it. The women behaved well. We lowered the boats, putting the women and children in first, following with the rest; we were amply provided with boats, and had room to spare. The bark *Rosamond*, Capt. WALLIS, rescued us and kept us until the steamer *Erin* relieved her.

THE CAUSES OF THE FIRE

are variously stated; of course until an official investigation is held nothing definite can be determined. One man brought me a hat partially filled with matches found in the hold; another said a man who lighted his pipe threw the match into the hold; but the most reasonable supposition is that spontaneous combustion fired the

GOVERNMENT COTTON,

of which we had a large quantity, all of which was unpressed.

From Mr. ARCHIBALD, a very courteous person, brother to the British Consul, we received information entirely corroborative of the foregoing. His impression, however, was that the fire had smouldered ever since the vessel had left this city. He accorded

Continued on Eighth Page.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. II.

General Principles of Taxation.

The four cardinal principles of taxation laid down by ADAM SMITH, will be found to apply to this country as well as Great Britain, and to the latter part of this century as well as to the last. They do not comprise the whole range of general truths on the subject, but the ground covered by them is unassailable. They are in substance as follows: 1st. The subjects or citizens ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective *abilities*—that is, in proportion to the *revenues* which they enjoy under its protection. Any deviation from this rule constitutes inequality. 2d. The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be *certain*, and not arbitrary. The time and manner of payment and the sums to be paid ought to be plain to the contributors and everybody else. Otherwise they are placed more or less in the power of the tax-gatherer, who may use it for oppressive purposes. 3d. Every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributors to pay it. This is one great advantage in indirect taxation, as the purchaser of an article upon which it has been assessed, can buy or not, when or to what amount, he pleases. 4th. Every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible above what it brings into the public treasury. In other words, it should be collectable at a minimum of expense. The levying of a tax may require a great number of officers, whose salaries will eat up the greater part of the produce. It may direct labor to less profitable employments. It may harrass the payers by fines and forfeitures, and give a great temptation to smuggling; or it may annoy them by too frequent visits and odious examinations.

There are, however, other truths which have, since the days of ADAM SMITH, been established in the minds of most intelligent inquirers, among which may be mentioned the following:

1. *Taxation, however light, should not extend to too great a number of articles.* Better lean a little more heavily on fewer commodities, especially mere luxuries, than distribute the burden upon every product of the farm, the mill, the shop, or the store. It may be alleged that this would be practicing injustice toward the interests selected to bear the load; but the unfairness is less real than apparent. A levy of one cent per box upon friction-matches doubles the price of the article to consumers, while scarcely paying for the cost of collection. Further, it is easy to evade detection in falsifying, while impositions on such petty matters have the effect of bringing the law into contempt. To charge an equal sum of money upon iron, the most useful of metals, or spirits, the least necessary of ordinary beverages, the effect would be to enhance prices very slightly, deterring others from embarking in the manufacture, so that those engaged in it would find themselves reimbursed probably from the first day. By this simple process, universally understood, the burden imposed upon one interest is immediately distributed throughout all, and is scarcely felt, unless of oppressive weight. The labor of collecting is both more accurate and less annoying; consequently it affords fewer opportunities for fraud or corruption.

In Great Britain, where taxation has been reduced to a science, the number of dutiable articles, either directly or indirectly, has been immensely reduced under Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration, while the duties on commodities which are apt to be more detrimental than beneficial to the public, have been largely increased. Thus spirits now contribute ten shillings sterling per gallon, with the happiest results both to the revenue and the morals of the people. An excess of revenue over expenditures of two or three millions of pounds sterling every year, accompanied by growing satisfaction on the part of the public, affords the best comment on the actual working of this policy. Customs' duties, excise, stamps and incomes are now made to contribute from seventy to seventy-three millions sterling per annum in that country.

Our internal revenue law needs amendment sadly in this respect. It acts like an elephant's trunk, which is ready to pick up a pin as well as rend an oak. Nothing that can be construed as a "manufacture" escapes its notice, whether it be a friction-match, a broom-handle, a bill-head, a pickle, a pin, a needle, or a thread, a hay-fork or a flour-barrel. Whether the receipts shall do more than cover the expenses of collection, would scarcely seem to have entered into the minds of its authors. One sweeping measure was enacted, taxing everything in the manufacturing line, protected or unprotected by the tariff. It was the work of ardent but hasty zeal to uphold the government; but was doubtless expected to be revised, on the return of peace, by most of those who voted for it.

2. A system of taxation essentially fair having been put in operation, *it should not be disturbed by legislative tinkering*, unless an imperative necessity can be shown to exist. It is not possible to arrive at absolute equity in the matter, unless a provision were inserted in the law to cover each payer's character and conditions. Circumstances soon adjust themselves, however, to individual cases, and even to large interests. But for this adjustment to work its compensatory effects, time and permanence are indispensible. Take the case of that bone of contention for nearly half a century, *the tariff*. Beyond a question, it would have been better for the American people had the scale of duties on imports remained, during that long period, at either the highest or the lowest figures, than to have kept fluctuating from one figure to another every few years. With high rates there was apt to be a rush into manufacturing industry; and before the new competitors had passed through their novitiate, *presto!* another political party came into power; a reduction in the scale took place; thousands of failures followed, and tens of thousands were thrown out of employment. Their sufferings formed the text for high tariff journals and orators who depicted everything in the darkest colors, making the effects of the revulsion actually worse than they need have been. Had we kept the scale steadily at the maximum point, though it might have induced a somewhat artificial condition as respects both capital and labor, the national industry would have been more rapidly developed than it was; and other matters would have measurably adjusted themselves to the situation. Had we kept it at the minimum point, our industry would have grown up more hardy, with less of the hot-house character in it. Incessant change has been attended with almost incalculable evils to all interests and all sections.

It will be so in respect to whatever system of taxation may be devised by Congress to supply the wants of the government on a peace footing. If the system be, on the whole, a tolerable approximation to equity and sound principles in political economy, better that it be continued until the redemption of the national debt than abolished to make room for a new one, particularly a mere experiment. Whether Congress shall decide to assess incomes, sales, or property, in addition to duties on imports, excise duties, &c., is of less consequence than that it adhere inflexibly to one or the other. Let the public only be convinced that alterations will no longer be suffered, except upon urgent necessity; the business of the country will then speedily adapt itself to one form or the other, and the load which appears to have been imposed with excessive weight upon one, will be speedily distributed over all interests.

Let nothing be done rashly, whether in or out of the national legislature; but a line of policy having once been adopted by the nation, let it be rigidly adhered to. With three billions of debt upon our shoulders, we can no longer submit to revisions, alterations and financial revolutions every four years. If the necessity of fixedness, permanence, has not been taught us by the war, we have learned nothing.

It may be objected that this proposition is inconsistent with the idea of reform already presented in this article, and with the allusions to defects, which will be pointed out in the existing laws hereafter. The reply is, that the revenue-laws now on our statute-books were framed to meet the exigencies and conditions arising in a state of *war*, which has, fortunately, come to an end. In the anticipation of a very different condition of affairs, Congress created a special commission to make inquiries on the subject of a permanent system of taxation, as adapted to a state of *peace*. It becomes the duty of every citizen, as well as of the public man, to ponder carefully the arguments presented for or against each mode of raising revenue, so that, lifted above the influence of passion and claptrap, he can act with the intelligence, dignity and patriotism, which become such an occasion.

3. *The same commodity should not be repeatedly taxed.* Whatever rate may be required, be it 1 or 10 per cent., let it be levied only once. There is great injustice in taxing, for example, first, the raw hide; then leather in the rough; then leather finished; and lastly, the harness, boots, shoes, or other articles made out of it. Before it reaches the consumer, having been forced to "stand and deliver" on three separate occasions, its price is enhanced by the equivalent of *four*, if not *five* such taxes. In other words, where the government receives ten or fifteen cents to the dollar, the public are forced to pay from fifteen to twenty-five. In comparison with the present scale of excise duties, the *octroi* tax of France, was less oppressive. Happily the terrible necessity which called it into existence no longer exists as it did six months ago. We are at length able to find bottom, and know with tolerable accuracy the amount that will be actually required for all necessary purposes hereafter.

4. *There is less detriment to the public in a tax being somewhat too high, than in not enforcing payment uniformly and universally.* Any favoritism shown, any indifference, is a direct temptation to fraud and falsehood. Let an officer only once overlook the case of an individual who is transgressing, and the offender feels encouraged to carry on operations more audaciously than ever. The whole community is to a certain extent demoralized by the contagion of one evil example thus winked at. Very little effort is needed to teach such a lesson as that. Not only so, but the law-defier is placed pecuniarily in a situation more advantageous than his neighbor who obeys it both in letter and spirit. The former can afford to undersell the latter to the full extent of the sum of which he has cheated the revenue. This is a direct premium given to wrong-doing. It is practicing nullification, while preaching implicit obedience. Look at the history of our internal revenue laws in this respect, as shown by the reports which have appeared in this journal. One cannot help feeling that it has been in a great measure left optional to the individual whether their requirements should be obeyed or not. In spite of the better enforcement which has lately taken place, there are still thousands who are selling liquor, for example, without taking out a United States license. There are hundreds who do so in this very city—who have done it openly, persistently for years; yet are unmolested by agents. In a neighboring city, the other day, about half a dozen arrests were made, for the first time under this section of the statute, when there ought to have been ten times the number. Undoubtedly the present system, if thoroughly carried out everywhere, would yield all of five hundred millions per annum. Its partial enforcement, not only deprives the government of revenue, but inures to the benefit of law-breakers and traitors in heart, at the expense of the honest and truly loyal.

THE COLLEGES.

The Commencement Season at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

The annual festivities incident to commencement week at this time-honored institution, were inaugurated on Sunday, the 30th ult. An unusual number of visitors were in attendance at the opening exercises, which were of a character calculated to fully sustain the reputation of the college and its high-toned associations and the educational institutions of the land. The programme for the day included the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon by the venerable and respected President HOPKINS. It was an effort of rare and distinguished merit—scholarly, profound, brilliant. A cultivated and finished scholar like Dr. HOPKINS will always attract a large and appreciative audience, and the gathering of Sunday was in every respect such an one.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The eloquent speaker chose for his text the words, "Thou shalt lvoe thy neighbor as thyself." His subject was, "The working of God's providence in the last four years, teaching the duty of love to man." From the parable which followed the text he determined that our neighbor was anyone who demanded our regard and sympathy as a human being. The law of love is the fundamental principle of society. A love founded on a free and rational choice produces in the church missionary zeal; in government, patriotism; in the world at large, philanthropy. An adoption of this love would substitute coöperation for competition, and would revolutionize the whole character of society, giving it a higher life and nobler energies. The opposite of this principle has long held sway. In society, it displays itself in caste; in government, it is seen as despotism; and in races, as national antagonism. Free institutions can best develop the law of love. Heretofore they have been an experiment; and enemies and friends alike have hardly believed a commonwealth could succeed. But the events of the last four years have proved to the world the power of free institutions, and the stability of a republic. They are an experiment no longer. These events have brought the people to recognize an overruling Providence, and to acknowledge that God was dealing with the nation.

The speaker then traced in each of the events of the war the providence of God, and showed that, as a nation, we had been gradually approaching nearer the great principle of the text. Turning to the graduating class, he addressed to them his farewell words of counsel, drawn directly from the theme of his discourse.

Differing somewhat in its character from the baccalaureates of former years, it takes its place beside them all in its power and originality of thought, and in its beauty and elegance of diction.

Treating as it did of American society of the present day, giving a thorough analysis of its characteristics, and marking out the principles upon which it might reach the highest prosperity and success, it was eminently practical, and well adapted to be a parting lesson, from a revered instructor, to young men just entering upon life.

MILLS THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The address to the Mills Theological Society was delivered in the evening by Rev. E. B. WEBB, of Boston. The orator's subject was, "The Triumph of Christianity in the World," and was admirably treated by him in a discourse of an hour's length.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

Yesterday was Phi Beta Kappa Day. This was the first anniversary of this time-honored society ever held at Williams. The exercises drew together a large and cultivated audience, and men in every particular an honor to the institution and its friends. Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, delivered the address, and in an appropriate and becoming manner referred to the rise and progress of the society, its aims and its labors, and pledging the faith of old Williams to the just fulfillment of all the obligations devolving upon it, in connection with this new honor.

Subsequently, President HILL, of Harvard University, addressed the society in his usual eloquent and forcible manner. He discussed at considerable length the principles and progress of free trade, its effects upon the country, and its tendencies in the future. Touching upon national topics, he descanted with equal vigor and force upon the emancipation question. His address was a strong practical production, replete with sound suggestions, incontrovertible facts and striking illustrations. It was, throughout, an effort worthy the author and the occasion.

The poem was delivered by E. W. B. CANNING, of Boston. Mr. CANNING selected as his theme a poetical sketch, or history of the war and its results. It proved to be a production of superior classical force and beauty, evincing ripe scholarship, unbounded research and beauty, profound philosophy, and a surpassing fund of melody and metaphor.

Phi Beta Kappa Day, 1865, will long be remembered as a most enjoyable occasion. And it was fitting that an occasion of so much significance and impressiveness should be crowned by "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," in the shape of a first-class dinner given by the college boys to their guests and invited friends.

MR. EMERSON'S ADDRESS

in the evening before the Adelphi Society, treated, as only the great poet and essayist can treat, upon books, authors and art. He showed in forcible and polished language, made stronger by able and striking metaphor, that all true literature must be inspired by the heart to be genuine; that pedantry and redundancy were literary evils, and that to be effective, authors must address the people in language and ideas they can comprehend. His illustrations and anecdotes of literary men, their habits, their characteristics and their tastes, were decidedly entertaining and instructive. He was listened to for more than an hour with rapt attention, and the general verdict to-day is that Mr. EMERSON fairly eclipsed all his previous efforts in the brilliancy and force of his language, in the scholarly character of his production, and in the variety and spice of his criticisms.

MICELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Last evening the cenotaph to Rev. E. D. GRIFFEN, the third president of the institution, was dedicated by appropriate exercises, President HOPKINS delivering the address. Dr. GRIFFEN presided from 1821 to 1836, and this memorial was erected by the Alumni, who revere his memory with fitting sincerity.

The new gymnasium building, just completed, attracts the undivided attention of visitors to this beautiful village. It is a magnificent structure, cost $60,000, and is wholly the gift of JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Collector of the Port of Boston, who last year gave $25,000 to the college fund.

Some recent changes have taken place in the college faculty. Prof. E. H. GRIFFEN, instructor in Mathematics and Latin, retires to resume his theological studies at Princeton, and will be succeeded next term by JOHN G. DAVENPORT, of Wilton, Conn., who graduated here in 1863. DENVILLE.

THE MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

The Funeral of the Victims—The Son in Hartford Jail—Blood on His Garments—A Sad Story of Folly and Crime.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 2.

ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER, the son of the murdered woman and brother of the murdered girl in Oakland, was brought to Hartford jail early last evening. His examination, contrary to the confident expectations of the police, failed to bring him to a confession. He maintained a hardened, brassy and indifferent air throughout.

His uncle, Mr. NATHAN STARKWEATHER, last evening applied to CHARLES CHAPMAN, Esq., of this city, to act as the young man's counsel and defend the case. Mr. CHAPMAN had a protracted interview with the prisoner to-day, and decided to act as his counsel.

The adjourned session, last night, of the coroner's jury was a protracted one—the point of hesitation being whether the verdict should be, that the deceased came to their death by blows of an axe and knife in the hands of ALBERT STARKWEATHER; or, "from the hand of some person to the jury unknown."

At length, when it was near 10 o'clock, they decided on this verdict:

"That Mrs. BENJAMIN STARKWEATHER and ELLA STARKWEATHER came to their deaths by blows inflicted with an axe and knife from the hand of ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER."

The bodies of the murdered mother and sister of the prisoner are packed in ice, after having been decently laid out and a portion of the frightful ax wounds about the mother's face sewed up. None are allowed to see them. The wretched son, though he had the opportunity, has never once looked upon the faces of the victims since the murder.

The funeral will be at the house in Oakland, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. To accommodate the public seats will be built in front of the house, about the yard and grounds. Both, we suppose, are to be buried in one grave, and we learn that it is intended to convey the bodies for burial to this city, where the family for years resided.

The prisoner's examination before a Justice is to be on Friday morning, beginning at 9 o'clock, before Justice WHITE, at Manchester. Meantime he remains in jail.

Young STARKWEATHER'S shirt bears the marks of large blood-stains about the sleeves and in front, and the appearances seem to point to the fearful solution that it is the blood of his own murdered mother and sister! He speaks of an injury on his breast which he claims to have sustained in his alleged struggle with the "two men" in the kitchen, but the skin is only scratched enough to let out a few drops of blood, which were duly registered on the inside of his shirt bosom—while the other dark and more terribly suggestive stains are evidently made by blood from the outside. His shirt is cut or torn across the breast, and also in vertical slits.

We are compelled to add to the ugly facts previously presented in the dark case of this young man, the following circumstances:

Among his debts, caused by his extravagant and wild way of life, was one, for horses purchased, of between $300 and $400, which he owed to a Mr. JOHN KINGSLEY, a livery-stable keeper, rear of No. 610 North Main-street in this city, and who holds the prisoner's note for the amount. *That note fell due yesterday*—the day of the fatal morning of the murders and the robbery. It seems Mr. K. was at Oakland last week to see about it, and young STARKWEATHER tried to induce his mother to indorse or pay the note, which she, much to his displeasure, refused to do. We should here state that the missing $362 was *not* found, after the murders, in the son's bedroom; nor has it yet been found.

We were misinformed as to the finding of the butcher-knife. It was not found in the prisoner's bureau, but was found in the feather-bed, after the bed, all blazing, had been thrown by Mr. WHITE out of the window. The knife, a common, long butcher-knife, was all bloody. Its sudden and unexpected production before the gaze of the prisoner, during the jury's examination, caused him to start and slightly tremble.

Another bad fact is this: Mr. WHITE, on first rushing into the house, in the twilight of the early dawn, and seizing ALBERT'S blazing bed, in the lower bedroom, accidentally knocked off from the stand a *lantern*.

The police, in searching the prisoner, found in his pocket a letter. The letter, the contents of which must not now be divulged, is a bad piece of business for the prisoner. Out of regard for the parties concerned, under the circumstances of the case, we refrain from saying anything further about it at present. Other circumstances all look bad. To say nothing of the prisoner's own bed being on fire, (as well as that on which, in a widely-separated room, up stairs, the murdered victims lay,) there are a multitude of facts that all look dark for him. The back door he says was left open all night, for, as he claims, the possible return of GREEN. Then there was his dog always chained at night, in front of the house, but on this fatal night, for an exception, chained in the barn. Again, the prisoner's gun, always kept in the house, was on the fatal morning found snugly stowed away in the barn.

The horrible mystery of the poisoning cases at the hotel, near to STARKWEATHER'S house, last Summer, has never been cleared up, and many seem to think there is some connection between these crimes. The negress, JANE FULLER, though the evidence was exceedingly strong against her, was acquitted. The victims who did not survive the repeated poisonings were Mr. THOMPSON and the mother of WELLS BUCKLAND. WELLS BUCKLAND himself still lives, but is unable to walk. Mrs. STAKWEATHER was his sister; and she was also a witness against the negress. So was Mr. WHITE, and his barn was fired by an incendiary, on the 6th of last May, and burned down, causing the loss of all his valuable stock. And now comes a most remarkable soul-warning, experienced by Mrs STARKWEATHER, the murdered mother. Since the burning of that barn, she has been made the subject of a highly vivid and painful "interior impression," or premonition, that a sudden and terrible doom was impending over her. As she expressed it on different occasions to Mr. WHITE, she knew something "terrible" was soon to happen to her, and she was distinctly impressed that she was to die in the midst of fire. So powerful was this impression that this unhappy woman, for many weeks, could not force herself to retire to bed at night at her accustomed hour, but would sit up late, often till 2 o'clock in the morning, and never quite undressing herself. This accounts for the fact that she and ELLA were both found to have on their underclothing, which was just taking fire from the burning bed when Mr. WHITE rescued the bodies.

Further facts are ascertained. In the event of the death of his uncle, WELLS BUCKLAND, ALBERT, the prisoner, would, should he survive both his mother and his sister (as he now does,) come into possession of a considerable portion of his uncle's property. When Mr. WHITE asked him how he knew the house was on fire and his mother and sister murdered, ALBERT replied that he "was so impressed." He says that there was $362 in money, and a note of his to his mother for $1,500, which he gave upon her giving him a deed of the property; but this deed has not yet been found. He claims to have given it to the lady (Miss CAMPBELL) who was to be married to him in a short time. There was no money or note found in the house. The prisoner also says he gave the man, EDGAR GREEN, some large bills to get changed, but Mr. GREEN denies this.

ALBERT was engaged to a Miss CAMPBELL, a school-teacher, and desired to be married as soon as the present school term closed; but Miss C. had intimated her desire, or purpose, to delay until he was better situated pecuniarily—his debts paid, etc.

Mrs. STARKWEATHER'S farm consisted of a neat white house, somewhat new, and about 65 acres of land—valued in all at about $7,000. She moved from Manchester Station into her present place in Oakland, some four years ago, obtaining possession of it through a mortgage to her late husband, and had the old house taken down and the present one built at that time.

The family formerly lived in this city, where Mr. BENJ. STARKWEATHER (father of the prisoner, and brother of Mr. NATHAN STARKWEATHER, of this city,) kept a meat market on North Main-street. He was a respected citizen, and he died here ten years ago last October. Soon after his death the family moved to Manchester. ALBERT, the prisoner, now 22 years old, was never regarded as a particularly bright boy by his schoolfellows here. He was addicted to practices then, which may have had an unfortunate influence upon his subsequent career. His face betrays a certain weakness of character, if not of riotous passions. His uncle, Mr. NATHAN STARKWEATHER, called upon him in jail to-day. When asked why he had not been more friendly and visited more at his uncle's house here, ALBERT replied that he had never felt that he had any near friends among his mother's bothers or sisters, and he had thus fallen into the way of not visiting any of his uncles or aunts. He spoke of small family differences and the set way in which his mother had treasured up her family dislikes, and said her sisters, his aunts, Mrs. GLEASON, Mrs. KEENY and Mrs. GRANT partook of her character—that he felt that there were no very near friends either among themt or his uncles WELLS, FRANK and JEHIEL BUCKLAND.

When asked about the murder, he said, emphatically, "I've told them all I know—and I suppose I'm arrested because I *have* told them all. If they are not satisfied I can't help it. Do you think, if I had been *guilty*, I would have left that *knife* there to be a witness against me?"

He maintains an assured and calm demeanor, that indicates either innocence of the awful crime with which he is charged, or an amount of hardihood and depravity seldom paralleled.

The McDonogh Monument at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Tuesday, says:

"The magnificent monument recently erected in Greenmount Cemetery to the memory of JOHN McDONOGH, embracing a life-size statue in marble, was formally dedicated yesterday. It consists of a massive granite base, supporting a pedestal of marble fourteen feet high, upon which is reared the statue, executed by Mr. RANDOLPH, of this city. Upon the front side of the pedestal is the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHN McDONOGH,
Born in this city December 29th, 1779.
Died in the town of McDonogh, State of Louisiana, October 25th, 1860.
Written by Himself.

Here lies the body of John McDonogh, of the city of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, one of the United States of America; the son of John and Elizabeth McDonogh, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, also one of the United States of America; awaiting in firm and full faith the resurrection and the coming of his glorious Lord, Redeemer and Master, to judge the world.

On the left side are carved the rules for my guidance in life in 1804:

Remember that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would wish to be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another to do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trivial as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never bend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your life to do the greatest amount of good.

On the right is the following:

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity and frugality. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all, remember that the chief and great study of your life should be to tend by all the means in your power, to the honor and glory of the Divine Creator. JOHN McDONOGH.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2, 1804.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health, without virtue no order, without religion no happiness, and the sum of our being is, to live wisely, soberly and righteously.

These inscriptions were copied from the monument which Mr. McDONOGH had prepared under his own supervision, and which is now standing in the Town of McDonogh, opposite New-Orleans, where lies most of the property bequeathed by the testator to the city for benevolent purposes. The reverse of the monument bears an inscription setting forth that it was "erected by the constituted authorities of the cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans."

The Destruction of Whaleships by the Pirate Shenandoah.

From the New-Bedford Shipping List.

A dispatch dated San Francisco July 20 reports the arrival of the ship *Milo*, of New-Bedford, 28 days from the Arctic Ocean, with the crews of the following whaling vessels which had been burned by the pirate *Shenandoah*, (the *Milo* having been taken with the rest, but bonded for the purpose of taking the crews of the others to San Francisco:) *Hector, Euphrates, William Thompson, Jireh Swift, Abigail* and *Sophia Thornton*, of New-Bedford, *Edward Carey* and *Susan Abigail*, of San Francisco.

A dispatch from Capt. WILLIAMS, of the *Jireh Swift*, dated San Francisco, July 20, states that his ship was burned on the 22d of June, off Cape Thaddeus. Had on board 400 bbls. whale oil which he had taken this season.

The agent's and master's names, tonnage, time of sailing, &c., of the vessels will be found in the standing list.

The *Hector* was valued, when she sailed from home, at $31,000, and the amount of insurance on her, with war risk, is $17,000 at the Union, and $8,125 at the Ocean offices in this city.

The *Euphrates* was valued at $32,000, and has a war risk of $9,750 at the Commercial office.

The *William Thompson* was valued at $56,000, upon which is a war risk of $15,500 at the Commercial, and $16,500 at the Ocean offices.

The *Jireh Swift* was valued at $40,000, and has no war risk.

The *Abigail* was valued at $30,000, and is without any war risk.

The *Sophia Thornton* was valued at $48,000, upon which is a war risk of $15,000 at the Commercial, $3,050 at the Ocean, and $9,000 at the Union Office.

The total value of the vessels belonging to this port was $237,000, and the total insurance amounts to but $116,425. War policies had been canceled and ceased by limitation amounting to about $80,000. The Mutual Marine and Pacific Mutual offices had no war risks on any of the captured vessels.

The above valuation includes the outfits of the vessels.

The *Shenandoah* was continuing her cruise for the destruction of whaleships, and calculated soon to destroy the whole Arctic fleet, numbering sixty vessels. The Commander was informed of LEE'S surrender and of the collapse of the rebellion, but said he did not believe it. He believed in President LINCOLN'S assassination, for he expected it. The *Shenandoah* coaled last at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalemen joined her.

Some of our shipowners and two of our insurance offices have effected insurances to the amount of about $800,000, at the Atlantic Mutual office in New-York, at a premium of 15 per cent.

The Proprietorship of the Savannah Republican.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH,
FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.
SAVANNAH, GA., July 27, 1865.

In the case of the petition of FREDERICK W. SIMS, to be restored to his property, the Savannah *Republican* newspaper, it is ordered that the petition be not granted. (Signed) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major.-Gen. U. S. V., Comd'g Dist.
Official: WILL A. COULTER, Assistant Adj-Gen.

After a very full and thorough investigation before Judge PARSONS, of the clams of F. W. SIMS for the restoration of the establishment known as the Savannah *Republican*, it was decided by the Court that F. W. SIMS, by his treasonable conduct, had forfeited all claims to the paper, and it was recommended that J. F. HAYES be permitted to publish a loyal paper. This was merely the opinion of the Judge, who was not empowered to decide, but simply to hear the evidence on both sides, and render a report to the General commanding, who has decided to let the paper remain in loyal hands until further orders.

Gov. Sharkey Putting it on to Cotton Again.

We find the following in the Jackson *Mississippian* of the 22d:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, Miss., July 21, 1865.

Whereas, it has been represented that merchants refuse to pay the tax of one dollar imposed on each bale of cotton taken or sent to market, as required by the ordinance of the 17th inst., it is therefore ordained and declared that a tax of two dollars per bale shall be assessed and collected on every bale of cotton taken or sent to market, the owner of which refuses to pay the tax of one dollar per bale; and the sheriff shall seize and immediately sell at public auction sufficient cotton to pay the taxes. And in all cases when a tax of five per cent. ad valorem is ordered to be assessed and collected on property purchased during the war, by the ordinance aforesaid, double taxes shall be assessed and collected when parties refuse to pay the taxes, or render a false report to the assessor; and the sheriff shall, in all cases for non-payment of taxes, seize and sell at public auction, five days' notice in case of real estate and immediately in case of personal property, sufficient to pay the taxes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State the day and year aforesaid. WM. L. SHARKEY.

By the Governor:
JAS. R. YERGER, Secretary of State.

Letter from Major-Gen. Heintzelman.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1865.

Editor Intelligencer:

In your numbers of the 26th and 27th of July I find, "The following graphic description of the battle of Fair Oaks is from 'The Story of a Trooper,' by Capt. C. F. ADAMS."

The article would not be worthy of notice, but for its appearance in and apparent indorsement by the *Intelligencer*. It is full of errors. I only notice it for one statement, injurious to Gen. KEYES and myself. I am charged, on mere rumor, with a greater crime than that for which an officer, after Gen. POPE'S campaign in Virginia, was tried and convicted, and this by a man who, from his own statement, could not have been in the battle. The writer says:

"Gen. KEYES has sent a request for reinforcements to Gen. HEINTZELMAN. It is a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the officer starts with the order, but an unaccountable delay was caused, and it is rumored there is a misunderstanding between Gens. HEINTZELMAN and KEYES, (about rank,) which is doing us serious injury. Let us, however, pass over that in silence, and leave the reader to infer what the difficulty was, when he is told that orders were not sent to Gens. KEARNEY and HOOKER to move until twenty minutes to 3 o'clock."

There never has been any misunderstanding between Gen. KEYES and myself about rank. His corps was placed under my command by Gen. McCLELLAN after we crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. I gave him such orders as I deemed necessary, and he promptly obeyed. By his direction Gen. KEYES' aid addressed me a note, which I received at 2 P. M., asking for a reinforcement, which I at once ordered. A few minutes after I learned through my own aids, whom I had sent to the front in consequence of the firing, that we were attacked by the enemy in force, and that Gen. CASEY'S troops had given way. I immediately ordered up KEARNEY'S and HOOKER'S troops, and rode to the front and posted them as they arrived. Arrangements that I had made the day before had placed KEARNEY'S division of my corps within easy supporting distance.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Major-General.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During the Week Ending July 29:

Enoch Lavis, Co. D, 36th U. S.
Martin Marsh, Co. E, 19th U. S.
John M. Chandler, Co. H, 5th Maryland.
Wm. C. Henslee, Co. G, 25th North Carolina.
Samuel Gills, colored citizen.
James Sutton, Co. H, 38th U. S.
Abraham Lewis, Co. E, 38th U. S.
Jack Tabscot, Co. A, 38th U. S.
Wm. Anderson, Co. D, 41st U. S.
Thomas Hardy, Co. A, 98th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. Newby, Co. F, 28th U. S.
James Read, Co. G, 14th Conn.
Edward Williams, Co. H, 28th U. S.
Philip Wolling, S. C., citizen—prisoner.
Joseph Douglas, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

A CURIOUS STORY.—At 2½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, while the steamer *Philadelphia* was en route for Hilton Head, having on board the One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, when about half a mile below Fort Pulaski, a citizen, clad in rebel uniform, for some unexplained reason suddenly grasped Private HENRY CAMERON, of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Volunteers, and attempted to push him over the deck guards into the river. CAMERON, supposing the fellow was joking or trying to play some sort of a trick, clinched his opponent closely and held on to his clothing, but he soon discovered that the man was in earnest and really intended to put him overboard. Before he could extricate himself from the would-be murderer, both parties lost their balance, and almost unobserved by the large number of soldiers on board, fell into the river. CAMERON says he heard the citizen strike the woodwork on the paddle-boxes, and in a few seconds heard stifled groans, and he thinks the paddle-wheels struck the drowning man and killed him, as he saw nothing of him after this occurrence. CAMERON being a good swimmer, at once struck out boldly for the shore, which was half a mile distant, experiencing great difficulty in stemming the swift current with his clothing on. He finally succeeded, with great difficulty, in divesting himself of all his clothing, and pressed rapidly for the dim outlines of the shore, which he reached in a nude and terribly exhausted condition. CAMERON landed on an extensive bed of oysters, cutting his feet badly, and here he remained till daylight, waiting like Micawber "for something to turn up." His eyes were gladdened at day-light by beholding the white sails of a fishing smack, which he hailed, and was soon taken on board by VALENTINE MARTIN, a fisherman, who at once conveyed CAMERON to his house, at Sebastopol, on Long Island, fed him bountifully and gave him some clothing. The next day VALENTINE MARTIN conveyed CAMERON in his yawl to Fort Pulaski, where he was supplied with more clothing, and transportation furnished to bring him back to Savannah. Private CAMERON is very anxious to have his parents speedily informed of his safety after his perilous trip, as he fears his comrades will report him drowned on their arrival in New-York, and our New-York exchanges will confer a favor by stating this fact, and thereby relieve the anxiety of the family and relatives, who are expecting their son home with his regiment.—*Savannah Republican.*

A NEW MILITARY MOVEMENT.—An advertisement in the morning papers yesterday, calling upon veteran soldiers to join an expedition to the "Yellow Stone Country, northwest of Idaho," attracted quite a crowd of soldiers to the American Hotel, the place designated in the call. Ten o'clock was the time designated when the officers signing the call would meet those desiring to leave for the West. At that hour and until about 11 o'clock from twenty to thirty soldiers visited the hotel, but failed to find the parties who subscribed their names to the card. It was understood from the conversation of the soldiers that they looked upon the expedition as destined for Mexico. In this they may have been mistaken, but it was clear that a trip to Mexico would have proved much more attractive than the mining country of the Yellow Stone Country. After lingering in the neighborhood of the hotel for about an hour, the soldiers dispersed, swearing that they had been "sold."—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 1.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bengal Merchants on the Death of President Lincoln.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, A. A. LOW, Esq., in the chair.

The following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:

Thomas Achells, Hamilton Bruce, John T. Daley, Christian E. Detmold, William B. Hunter, Hibbard M. Shaw, Samuel E. Sproulls, Henry Torrance, Henry H. Van Dyck, and Geo. B. Raymond.

S. B. CHITTENDEN was reëlected on the Committee of Arbitration.

The following communication and resolution were received from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and ordered to be placed on file:

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, June, 1865.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR—The intelligence of the assassination of the President of the United States of America has been received in the metropolis of British India with the profoundest emotion.

All classes of Her Majesty's subjects, capable of appreciating the nature and extent of that great national calamity, have been overwhelmed with deep and heart-felt sorrow, and with horror at the appalling crime which terminated the valuable life of your illustrious chief magistrate.

The commercial community of Calcutta share all the sentiments of regret, indignation and abhorrence which the public at large so keenly feel; and at a recent meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce a resolution was unanimously adopted, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.

A copy of it has also been presented to the Consul for the United States, for submission to the Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington; but I am specially charged to transmit to the New-York Chamber of Commerce this record of the views which the merchants of Calcutta entertain of the loss sustained by the merchants of New-York, in common with their fellow-citizens throughout America, in order that they may be assured of the liveliest sympathy which is felt by the commercial body of Calcutta for the people of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN N. BULLEN, President.

RESOLUTION.

That this meeting desires to place on record the horror with which they, in common with all ranks and classes of Her Majesty's subjects, view the assassination of the late Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States of America; the deep sympathy which they feel for the people of that country under the great national calamity which this event has brought upon them; and their earnest hope that the war from which they have suffered so severely may soon be brought to a close, and be followed by peace, lasting and prosperous.

[True copy.] JOHN N. BULLEN,
President Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

A communication was received from the Secretary, on behalf of the following-named gentlemen, presenting the chamber with a portrait of the late THOMAS TILESTON, painted by HICKS:

Paul Spofford, Wm. Bryce, Jas. Bryce, Simon de Visser, John D. Jones, Shepherd Knapp, Moses H. Grinnell, Thos. H. Faile, Jas. W. Otis, Geo. F. Hope, A. A. Low, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Wm. F. Cary, Joseph Lawrence, Caleb Barstow, Edmund Penfield, J. T. B. Maxwell, W. H. Webb, J. A. Westervelt, D. D. Westervelt, Peter M. Bryson.

The chamber then adjourned.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

The Examination Resumed Before Justice Dowling.

THE CASE ADJOURNED TO SEPTEMBER.

The examination in this case was resumed yesterday at the Tombs Piolce Court, before Justice DOWLING.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BIGGS.

Mr. Biggs, whose examination was commenced yesterday, deposed, in answer to Judge Stewart, that he had effected the sale of stock to a large amount for Mr. Anthony during the last six years; had been the agent to sell stock to Mr. Barrett, the agent of the Ex-Governor of New-Hampshire: Anthony knew of the fact before Barrett subscribed and took the stock.

Question—State what Anthony said on the subject of your inducing Barrett to subscribe for the stock.

Witness—Anthony said he would show me an opportunity for Gov. Gillmore to make some money; soon after he showed me the Mooseland property and the International Coal Stock.

Mr. Stewart—That is not an answer. Confine yourself to my question.

Witness—Anthony said he had been purchasing this property, known as the Mooseland Gold Regions, in Nova Scotia; that he and another party had made an arrangement for it at $100,000; that it possessed gold in large quantities; he said it was being worked and paying profits, and that if Gov. Gillmore wanted to take an interest, he would sell him one-tenth of it at the rates he paid, or was to pay, for the property; he further said there was no necessity to improve the property, as the improvements were all there. Witness told him he would introduce the subject to Mr. Barrett and bring him along; that was all said about it at that time; was never on the property; had negotiated for the stock of the company.

Q.—Are you engaged to a considerable extent in selling bonded stocks of incorporated companies in this market? A.—Yes, to some extent.

Q.—What is the stock of the Mooseland worth now? A.—They are not worth anything to my knowledge.

Q.—Did the company ever pay any dividends whatever? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know or not from Anthony that the land spoken of had been sold for the foreclosure of the mortgage, and if so, when and for what sum? A.—It was sold last Fall; I believe it was sold for $1,200 dollars; Anthony said it was sold for about that sum; he said it was sold at public sale; he saw the money himself.

Q.—Did he state how the indebtedness came to accrue, and for what purpose it was sold? A.—I asked the question, and he said he had it done on purpose to cut Gillmore off.

Q.—Do you know of any bona fide and good faith purchasers of that stock except Mr. Barrett?

The question being objected to, it was waived for the present.

Q.—Mr. Biggs, do you know of the present or past existence, and if so, of their character and genuine worth of the following stock companies: first, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, capital $500,000; also of the Lansing, Owassa, Traverse Bay, Land Grant Railroad, State of Michigan, capital $2,500,000; also the Lancaster Lead Company, capital $250,000; also of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Corporation, capital $1,000,000: also the International Coal Company, Nova Scotia, capital $1,000,000; also the Empire Gold Company of Colorado, capital $500,000; also the Venango Petroleum Company, capital $500,000; also the Worcester and Duck Creek Petroleum Company, capital $100,000? A.—I know something of the most of them.

Counsel objected to the question being answered more definitely, and Justice DOWLING then adjourned the case to the 4th of September, at 9 A. M.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A CUBAN CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, yesterday arrested a young Cuban, named MANUEL DE OLIVER, on a charge of robbing boarding-houses. LOUISA JACKSON, living at a well-known house of prostitution in East Houston-street, alleges that on the 23d ult., during her absence, DE OLIVER entered her room and stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $450, from her bureau drawer.

KATHALINA DEAN, living in Mercer-street, also entered a complaint against the prisoner. She alleges that on the 30th ult., he stole a gold watch and chain from her room. None of the stolen property has been recovered. DE OLIVER is unable to speak English. Through an interpreter, it was learned that he was a Cuban, and for three years had served as a police officer in Havana. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for trial.

It is said that there are several other complaints of a similar character against the prisoner.

ROBBING RETURNED SOLDIERS.

WM. DOTY was arrested yesterday by Officers HORBELT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $300 from JOSEPH MARTIN, a returned soldier, living at No. 374 Water-street. The men had been drinking together, when DOTY suddenly disappeared. Soon after MARTIN missed his money, together with his army discharge. DOTY was subsequently arrested, and MARTIN'S discharge was found in his possession, but none of the stolen money was recovered. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for trial.

MARY LACE was arrested yesterday by Officers MULLEN and HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $100 from JOHN RILEY, a returned soldier. The complainant alleges that the accused and another person visited a number of saloons with him, and after he had become intoxicated returned to the saloon of the accused, No. 17 North William-street. He there fell asleep, when he was robbed. Justice DOWLING committed the accused for trial.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from PATRICK SULLIVAN, of No. 304 Grand-street. McLAUGHLIN was caught with the horse and wagon in his possession. Justice DOWLING committed him for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THREATENING TO SHOOT A MAN.

Officer KNIGHT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested ALONZO JOURDAN, on the complaint of JOHN MURRAY, of No. 16½ Downing-street. Mr. MURRAY alleges that JOURDAN accosted him and said that he was a detective. The complainant disputed JOURDAN'S authority, when the latter drew a revolver and threatened to blow MURRAY'S brains out. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused in default of bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A WALL.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS MULRY, who died from the effects of injuries received by the falling of a wall of KNOX'S building, corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, a few days since. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Coroner GOVER yesterday held an inquest on the body of ELIZA KEHOE, who died from injuries received on the 1st inst. by the accidental explosion of a can of kerosene oil. Deceased lived at No. 3 Whitehall-street, and was building a fire with the oil at the time of the accident.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

JOHN DRAYNER, a painter, accidentally fell from a scaffold in East Forty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, and was so seriously injured that he died soon afterwards. Deceased lived at No. 141 Seventh-avenue. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.

SOLDIER DROWNED.

The body of J. F. McCANN, late a member of the Fifth Regiment New-York Cavalry, was found floating in the dock foot of Franklin-street, N. R. The body appeared to have been in the water about a week.

Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York convened on Wednesday morning in annual session, M. W. G. M. GEORGE SNYDER presiding, and the following grand officers present: JOHN J. DAVIES, R. W., Deputy Grand Master; JOHN MEDOLE, R. W., Grand Warden; D. W. C. LANGDON, R. W., Grand Secretary; JACOB RUSSELL, R. W., Grand Treasurer; together with a full representation from the subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction.

After the prayer by R. W. ROYAL G. MILLARD, Grand Chaplain, pro tem., and the examination of the brethren present, the Grand Lodge was declared temporarily organized.

The credentials of the representatives were then submitted to the Committee on Credentials, composed of P. G. M. FROMENT, of No. 36; P. G. KNAPP, of No. 9; and P. G. VANDERVOORT, of No. 321, and on their report approved, whereupon the Grand Lodge was declared duly organized for business.

After the initiation of new representatives, and the transaction of some routine business, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The R. W. Grand Lodge reassembled at 8 o'clock, a large attendance of brethren being present.

M. W. Deputy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, SAUNDERS, was announced and received with grand honors. M. W. JOHN W. ORR, Grand Master of New-Jersey, was also present. No cases of individual grievance came up for adjudication by the Grand Lodge.

M. W. Grand Master GEO. SNYDER presented his annual report, which after speaking favorably of the progress the order had made the last six months, stated that within that time the following results had been obtained.

Initiated		443
Admitted by card		15
Reinstated		32
		490
Withdrawn by card	48	
Suspended	153	
Expelled	8	
Died	42—	251
Increase		239
Total number of contributing members		9,083
Revenue of subordinates		$34,237 96
Paid for relief		17,142 43

The report closes with the expression of thanks to the Grand officers for the assistance they have given to the Grand Masters.

On motion it was received and amidst loud applause referred to the Committee on the State of the Order.

The Committee on Union with the Grand Lodge of Northern New-York reported, through their Chairman, Past Grand Secretary DAVIS, a plan, of which the following are the principal features:

The Grand Officers of each Grand Lodge elected at the annual sessions of 1865 shall continue to hold their offices until the annual session in 1866, and shall have jurisdiction over all the lodges located in their respective territorial limits, except that such lodges shall pay to the Grand Lodge, to which they are now subordinate, the assessment which shall be levied upon them at the annual session of 1865, and except that every lodge shall continue to work under its present constitution until the annual session of 1866.

One uniform P. W. shall be established forthwith for the whole State, and the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York shall select the P. W. to be used until April, 1866, and the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Northern New-York shall select the P. W. to be used from April 1 to the annual session of 1866, and until otherwise changed.

Every county in which there are now situated two or more subordinate lodges, (except in the City and County of New-York,) having at least five P. G.s who are contributing members thereof, and every county when it shall contain two or more lodges, and having the number of P. G.s with the qualifications as above, shall be denominated a district, and the P. G.s in membership in said lodges shall constitute the Grand Committee of the district.

Every two or more counties, other than those mentioned in section one of this article, shall, by the Standing Committee, be attached to some regular adjoining district; and any two such counties adjoining having together lodges and Past Grands as provided in said section, shall be formed into a district by the Standing Committee.

The City and County of New-York shall be divided into not less than four districts, each district to be composed of such lodges as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

Each District Grand Committee shall forward to the

Grand Secretary of Southern New-York in 1866 the nominations for Grand Officers, and such Grand Secretary shall forward to all the candidates notices of such nominations and receive notices of their acceptances, and forward to all the subordinate lodges a list of candidates actually in nomination, and receive the election returns of such lodges, and deliver the same to the Grand Lodge at its annual session in 1866.

At the opening of the annual session in 1866 the Senior Past Grand Master present shall call the Grand Lodge to order and preside, and appoint the subordinate officers temporarily, except that the R. W. Grand Secretary of Southern New-York shall act as Grand Secretary until the installation of his successor. The business shall then proceed in the order as laid down in the Rules of Order.

All properties, funds, rights and claims of each Grand Lodge shall, from and after the annual session of 1866, belong to and be vested in the R. W. Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the State of New-York; and each Grand Lodge shall, at the annual session of 1865, levy upon its subordinates a sufficient assessment to pay up all the indebtedness of such Grand Lodge, and all its expenses up to the annual session of 1866.

At the annual election in 1866 the only candidates for Grand Representatives shall be the Grand Representatives elected by each Grand Body in 1865, and the one having the greatest number of votes shall be elected for two years and the other for one year.

The enactment was lost by a vote of 134 for and 76 lodges against it, a two-thirds vote being required to carry it; but afterward the vote was rescinded by a majority vote of the Grand Lodge.

The following nominations for grand officers were made:

For Grand Masters, D. G. M. Davis, of No. 30; for Deputy Grand Masters, P. G. John Medalo, of No. 22.

For Grand Warden—P. G. M. Pettit, of No. 50; P. G. W. H. Bushnell, of No. 1.

For Grand Secretary—P. G. Dewitt C. Lengdan, of No. 50; for Grand Treasurer, P. G. Jas. Russell, of No. 20; for Grand Representative, P. G. M. Swanton, of No. 50; P. G. T. Lawrence of No. 64.

At 2 o'clock the Grand Lodge adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday.

Montgomery's Corrugated Boiler Iron.

After years of toil, disappointment and vexatious delays, this invention has been fully matured in all its details. Steam now enters so largely into the business of everyday life, that all inventions designed to extend its usefulnes, to economise the cost of its production, and at the same time lessen the danger of employing, it are entitled to consideration.

The principal point of the invention consists in the production of a peculiarly constructed boiler-plate, which is designed by its form to present a greater surface in a given space to the action of the heat, coupled with a reduced thickness of metal, thereby insuring a more speedy absorption of caloric and a more rapid transfer of the same to the water in the boiler, while at the same time the structural form of the plate renders it enormously stronger than the plane plate. The new plate has been termed by the inventor "corrugated," this being the most suitable expression descriptive of the form given to the metal in the manufacture; though it by no means carries with it any idea of the principle involved. This idea would be more correctly conveyed by describing it as a plate of metal, whose boundaries remain intact, while the plane thus inclosed is wrought into a series of convoluted arches, every alternate series being inverted, and all their axes parallel and extending from margin to margin of the plate. In a combination of these plates, curved as required for practical uses, it is incumbent that the corrugations of all the plates run in the direction of the arch formed by the curving; and it does not require any large amount of reasoning to show that this form of structure must possess the very elements of strength combined in a masterly manner. In the case of a cylindrical boiler or flue built on this plan, the plates composing it become in themselves a close series of ribs or stays, by reason of the flutes of the corrugations and the riveted margins of the plates encircling the structure.

The plates may be bent into any required shape either in the process of corrugating, or subsequently, so as to adapt them to circular or other structures; and it may here be remarked that the process of rolling the plates into this corrugated form detects and reveals so manifestly any imperfection or flaw in the metal, that the employment of a plate of metal not absolutely perfect in its fibrous structure is rendered an impossibility in boilers constructed on this plan.

The increased extent superficially of the plate within its original dimensions is affected by the action of the corrugating rolls, which press and distend the heated metal, reducing its thickness, and at the same time so dispose of the distended portion as to give it a compensating strengthening structure, and keep it on a line with the margins of the plate, and within them. The thinning of the interior surface, and its consequent augmented extent, together with the qualities of the form bestowed, give in the aggregate qualities difficult to surpass.

The power of the conformation of the plate to resist enormous pressures on the sides has been treated of, and it is now proposed to speak of other individual characteristics especially adapting it to use in steam boilers. Concentration of so much more fire surface in a given space must necessarily cause the heat produced by the fuel within the limits of this space to be taken up in larger quantity and more effectually; while the attenuation of the plate, facilitating so largely the transmission of the heat to the water, completely prevents any undue heating of the plate. The flutes of the corrugations also, by causing currents and eddies in the hot gases, thereby as it were detaining them on their passage, more effectually deprive them of the caloric with which they are charged, and which would otherwise pass up the flue. Incrustation by deposit from sea water, or "scale" as it is termed, has been found by actual and extended observation not to occur in a boiler made of this material. The expansions and contractions recurring in the corrugations of the plates, consequent on the varying degrees of heat to which it is subjected, render the adhesion of the scale to the plate impossible; while the cumbrous stays, &c., which are a necessity in other boilers, being absent in this, there is actually no place for its lodgment.

The most effective part of a boiler is that immediately over the furnace; and it has been estimated that one foot of fire surface there is worth not less than ten feet in any other part; at the same time, in consequence of the greater heat received by the crown sheets, they are the first to become impaired by a deposit of scale. The exact aptitude of the inventor's plan to meet these conditions is self-evident. One-third more heating surface is placed precisely where most wanted, and without occupying any more space.

The reduction in the bulk of the boilers is a subject of considerable importance. The engineer of the Allaire Works says: "The boilers of the North River steamer *Isaac Newton* weigh 51,458 pounds; if corrugated the weight would be 36,020 pounds. Their length is thirty feet; the corrugated would be twenty-one feet six inches. Their heating surface is 386 square feet; if corrugated it would be 576 square feet. The proportions of this comparison have been more than borne out in actual practice.

The advantages possessed by this invention may be briefly stated as follows:

In cost, the expense is reduced one-third. The heating surface, enlarged within its own limits, gives greater facilities than hitherto possessed by boilers for the rapid production of steam. The space occupied is reduced one-third; and this follows on the saving in material, which occasions a corresponding reduction in weight. The free circulation of the water is insured to more extent than in any other form of boiler, on account of the absence of obstructions of any kind within it; this also affords greater facilities for cleaning and repairing. Every quality claimed for this form of plate tends directly to its increased durability, while its strength allows of any required area through the flues.

From certificates in the possession of the inventor from the proprietor of the Dry Dock Iron Works, the foreman of the boiler-shop of the Allaire Works, and from the City Steam Boiler Inspector, it appears that boilers, constructed on the inventor's plan, will bear a hydrostatic pressure of from 115 to 300 pounds to the square inch.

Naval Intelligence.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

From present indications it would seem that Antwerp has been selected by our government as the headquarters of our squadron in European waters. Antwerp is the commercial capital of Belgium, and is situated on the right bank of the Scheldt. BONAPARTE made it one of his grand naval arsenals, and spent enormous sums on the construction of its docks and other works, and the advantages to be derived at this place make it a fit place for a rendezvous for our shipping.

The screw gunboat *Shawmut* has just sailed to join the European squadron. She is one of the new class of gunboats, carrying eight guns, and of 593 tons register. She was built at Portsmouth, N. H., and was launched on the 15th of June, 1863. She was attached to the North Atlantic squadron at the close of the war. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Commander J. W. WALKER; Lieut. B. J. Cromwell; Acting Master T. W. Myer; Acting Ensigns O. A. Thompson, W. B. Hoff, G. W. Coffin; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannon; Assistant Paymaster J. C. Graves; First Assistant Engineers R. S. Talbot, John Lowe; Second Assistant Engineers A. J. Montgomery, J. M. Emmanuel, Jas. W. Holihan; Mates G. W. Pratt, J. S. O'Brien.

—The Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under the charge of Commander J. R. MULLANY and Lieutenant-Commander D. L. BRAINE, are busily employed in perfecting the arrangements of details which will put it in a position unequaled in any yard in the country. The *North Carolina* will, after the 1st of September, be an ordnance vessel, and be moored off the cob-dock. The sloop *Saratoga* has already been converted into an ordnance store-ship, and temporarily moored at the extreme northeastern end of the dock. A new gun-park is being fitted up on the cob-dock to accommodate several thousand guns, and when completed the guns now lying in different parts of the yard, will be removed to the park. A large derrick is also in progress of construction which will be used for handling heavy guns. A new saluting battery of 36 guns will be placed on the front of the cob-dock. The guns are of the new pattern, 32s of 45 cwt., and will be mounted on iron carriages.

—The sailing ship *Onward*, eight guns, is in the dry-dock, being thoroughly overhauled preparatory to going out to the Brazils. From this we are led to suppose that the Navy Department intend to again put a number of vessels on that station. It is believed that she will be commanded by A. V. Lieut.-Commander PIERRE GIRAUD, the young officer who was ordered to command the late President's yacht *Lady Stirling*.

—The naval apprentice school-ship *Savannah*, has been ordered to proceed to Annapolis, instead of New-London. There are probably many reasons for this change, but we believe that the department sends her there so that the people in that section may have an opportunity at less expense to place their boys on board of a school-ship. One of the school-ships placed near the Naval Academy will serve to get up a spirit of emulation between the midshipmen and apprentices.

—The new two-turreted iron-clad *Miantonomah* is nearly ready for any service that might be required of her. She belongs to that truly formidable class of navy-yard built iron-clads which are destined to be of so much service in the event of war. She will be fast and safe in a sea way.

Hereafter all regular naval vessels will be provided with a spur or ram, made of composition and bolted firmly on the stem-piece or bow. The form of this ram was designed by Constructor DELANO, and approved by Admiral FARRAGUT. Rams are a great institution, and, Yankee-like, we have run "ram-mad."

The following vessels are to be sold at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 15th inst.: Brig *Bohio*; schooners *Savannah, Orvetta, S. Bruen, S. Rotan*; steamers *Fort Henry, Valley City, Honeysuckle, R. R. Culyer, Dandelion, Camelia.*

The following vessels are in progress of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: *Kalamazoo*, iron-clad; corvettes *Ontario, Moshulo* and *Quinnebaug.*

—Naval Contractor B. F. DELANO is rapidly recovering his health, and is now absent on a tour of pleasure.

—Preparations are being made to lay the keel of the new screw corvette *Java* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

—The store-ship *Ino* is being fitted out for the supply of vessels in the European squadron.

The *Hartford* lies at anchor off the Battery, awaiting final orders.

The Weather.

Although the heat was most oppressive yesterday, the thermometrical indications were not so high as was generally supposed. About 2½ P. M., while the sun was shining brightly and no clouds visible, a brisk shower fell, cooling the air considerably, and between 5 and 6 o'clock a heavy thunder storm burst over the city, the rain falling in torrents.

The thermometrical record at DELATOUR'S, in Wall-street, since the 1st. inst., is as follows:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
Aug. 1	70	84	83	79
Aug. 2	72	83	83	79
Aug. 3	74	87	86	—

For the same period of last year the average temperature of the three days was higher:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
Aug. 1, 1864	77	91	93	90
Aug. 2, 1864	77	90¼	87	81
Aug. 3, 1864	76	88	81	75

The average for the month of July, at 3 P. M., was nearly 82 deg.—accurately, 81 23-31 deg.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DOG-POUND.—The following is a statement of the number of dogs destroyed at the pound, from the commencement of the season to the 29th of July: Week ending June 17, 1,114; week ending June 24, 543; week ending July 1, 471; week ending July 8, 389; week ending July 15, 425; week ending July 22, 358; week ending July 29, 368; total, 3,668. On Monday last, the fee for bringing dogs to the pound was reduced from fifty cents to forty cents, according to previous announcement.

SHOOTING AT AN OFFICER.—On Wednesday night Officer JACKSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while patrolling his beat near the foot of Jackson-street, discovered some thieves trying to land. On their coming ashore the officer arrested one of the men. The prisoner was immediately rescued by his confederates, one of whom fired a pistol at the officer. The ball passed through the officer's cap, but did not hit him. The men then jumped into their boat and escaped. The accused are well known to the police.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Comptroller has received, through the President of the Board of Supervisors, the sum of $400, inclosed in the following note:

To the President of the Board of Supervisors:

The inclosed $400 belongs to the County of New-York. Please acknowledge its receipt in the *Tribune* and the *Citizen*, and pay the money into the County Treasury.
AUG. 2, 1865. CICERO.

The money has been disposed of as desired.

UNITED STATES COTTON.—Collector DRAPER, as United States Cotton Agent, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has postponed further sales of government cotton until in his opinion the market will warrant their resumption. Meantime the cotton in store on Staten Island will be put in merchantable order.

THE HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND.—The sum raised to assist in recruiting for the Hancock Corps was not all expended, and the contributors to the fund are invited to meet, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 45 William-street, to decide what shall be done with the remainder.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the PATTERSON forgery case yesterday, it was erroneously stated that Miss RICHARDS met PATTERSON at No. 9 Hubert-street. It should have been No. 5 Hubert-street, which is occupied as a lager-bier saloon.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A JOKE.

Archibald Warner, charged with till-robbing, pleaded guilty, but in defence set up that it was all in joke. Timothy Dowling, the complainant, said he didn't see any joke in it. He was tending store, and left $10 in the till and the defendant in the bar-room. The prisoner, when complainant turned his back, drew out the drawer, took the money out of it, put it in his pocket, and when caught, said it was only a joke. Mr. Dowling didn't believe him; the court did not believe him, either, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A WEDDING AND ITS RESULTS.

Michael McKaveny, a three-weeks' bridegroom, and Michael Quinn, were charged with assaulting Michael Mulrane, on the 30th of July last. Complainant said McKaveney invited him to his wedding, and he staid there till near 3 o'clock in the morning. About that time he went down to the yard, when the prisoners followed him, threw him on the flags and kicked him. He heard Quinn say he could lick six men like him. His jaw was broken in two places. He went to the wedding at 10 o'clock at night, and drank four or five times. He was always helped to his liquor. Witnesses for the defence proved that the bridegroom was up stairs with the bride; that the complainant was dead drunk, and went in the yard and fought with a man, but according to the evidence, both were so helplessly drunk that neither could hit a blow, and the one rolled over the other backward and forward through the yard. It was evident from the evidence that the bridegroom felt far that night from being a belligerent, whereupon the case was dismissed.

BLINDING AN OPPONENT.

Mary Frenchy was charged with throwing vitriol or some other dangerous liquid in the eyes of Rosanna Purdy. The facts in the case are these: Defendant had a quarrel in the yard with the grandmother of complainant, who separated them. After this dispute, complainant was afraid to go in the yard lest defendant should use a knife that she flourished. Two days after this occurrence, prisoner entered the room of complainant. In one hand she had a bottle of gin, in the other a tin cup, the contents of which she dashed in the eyes of witness. The complainant believed it was vitriol, as she had not been able to open her eyes since. The complainant was led up to the stand by two witnesses. The bandage was removed from her eyes; there was not a particle of inflammation surrounding them, and when Judge DOWLING tried to open the eyelids, she kept them hermetically sealed. If vitriol had been used, there would certainly have been scars. Liquor of some kind, no doubt, was thrown in the girl's eyes, but nothing more. Mrs. Frenchy was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

STEALING CANARY BIRDS.

Barty and James Geoghen were charged with larceny under very common circumstances. The two Geoghens are boatmen. When vessels come into the stream they board them, take passengers off, or their luggage; and if they can't do that, then they help themselves to what they find on board, from a chicken or a canary bird, as in this case, up to a foretopsail or a passenger's boots. It appears that the prisoners brought their boat alongside of the bark, which was from the West Indies. In the forecastle were a number of canary birds belonging to a seaman named Frank Brown. The two Geoghens had the audacity to go on board with a basket, and finding no better game to bag, basketed the birds, threw them into their boat and left for the city, and disposed of the fowl in William-street for $20 to a bird-fancier. The brothers were convicted of the larceny, and sent each to the penitentiary for six months, besides being fined $50.

Court Business for August and September.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—AUG. 4.

Before Judge Benedict.

These courts opened for the August term this morning. The Judge stated to the bar that during August he would hear such cases only as both sides consent to bring on; that on the third Wednesday of September the jury calendar of the Circuit Court would be taken up, and criminal cases in the District Court then ready for trial would be transferred to the Circuit Court for trial there; and that a grand jury would also be summoned in that court for the September term.

The Judge also announced that the first two weeks of September would be devoted to hearing admiralty causes in the District Court, and that the admiralty calendar of that court would be called on the first Wednesday of September, when causes could be set down for hearing on any day prior to the third Wednesday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 3, 1865.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '68....C.	115	400 Erie Railway......	89
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107¼	500 do............	89⅛
10,0000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	105¾	200 do.......2d call	89½
25,000 do......2d call	106	300 Chic. & R. I. R.....	108⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200 do............	108⅛
New Issue........	104⅝	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	97½
15,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s....C	97	700 do.........2d call	98
67,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1200 Reading R..........	105¼
Second Series..	99	100 do.........s10	105
9,000 do............	99⅛	500 do............	105⅝
5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '79..	95	900 do............	105⅛
4,000 Tenn. 6s........	70	100 Mich. S.&N. I. R.....	65¾
2,000 Missouri 6s......	70	100 do............	65⅞
20,000 O. & M. Cer......	25	450 do............	66
1,000 Hud.2dM.S.F.Bs	102	50 Ill. Cen. R.........	126¾
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	102½	220 do............	126½
50 Bank of Commerce	104	100 do............	126¼
40 do......2d call	104½	200 do.........s14	126
30 Corn Ex. Bank.....	106	2000 Cleve. & Pitts.......	69½
12 Fourth Nat. Bank..	101	200 do............	69¾
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	105	1000 do......2d call	69⅞
25 St. Nicholas Bank..	100	38 Chi. & N. W.......	26½
200 Cum. Coal Pr......	41¼	200 do............	27
200 At. Mail S. Co......	157	300 do............	27¼
40 Brunswick Land....	9½	2000 Chic.&N.W.Pr....	61¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.....	56	100 do............	62
200 N. Y. Cen. R.......	91¾	400 do............	61⅞
100 do...........	91⅞	40 do............	61¼
400 do...........	92	200 do..2d call.s10	62
200 do......2d call	92	100 do..........s10	61⅞
100 Hudson Riv. R.....	113¼	400 do............	62⅛
300 do......2d call	113¼	50 Chic. & Alt........	102½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107	100 Quick. Min. Co....	56¾
40,000 do..............	106⅞	100 Hud. Riv. R........	112½
106,000 Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s.		400 Chic.&N.W.Pr.....	62
Second Series..	99⅛	1000 do.........b30	62¼
100 At. Mail S. Co	156	200 Reading R.......s10	105½
400 New-York Cen..b30	92⅝	200 do............	105⅝
100 do.........b30	92¼	200 do......2d call	105⅞
200 do......2d call	92¼	200 Mich. S. & N. I......	66
1100 Erie R..........	89	100 Ill. Cen. R.........	126
100 do.........b10	89	50 Cleve. & Pitts......	70
100 do......2d call	88⅞	200 do............	69¾
100 do..........	88⅝	100 do............	69⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		400 Reading R..........	105¼
Old Issue........	105⅝	200 do.......s10	105⅝
30,000 Ohio & M. C......	24¾	800 Cleve. & Pitts.......	69½
10,000 do.........s3	24¾	200 do...........s3	69⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R........	92	100 do...........b3	69½
700 Erie Railway.......	89⅛	200 do............	69⅝
400 do........c	89⅛	200 do...........c	69¼
100 do........c	89⅛	600 do............	69¾
400 do.......s3	89	200 do...........c	69⅝
500 do.........	89	200 Cleve. & Tol........	101
100 do.......b5	89	200 Chic. & R. I........	108⅛
100 do........c	89	400 do...........s3	108⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R.....	113	100 Chi. & N. W.......	27
100 do.......b10	112½	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr......	61¾
200 do........c	112¾	500 do............	61¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.........	126	100 do...........b3	61¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I.....	66	100 do...........s3	61⅛
300 do.......b3	66	200 do............	61⅝
200 do.........	65⅞	100 do...........s3	61½
200 do.......s3	65¾	100 P., Ft. W & C......	97
100 do........c	65⅞	100 do...........c	97
200 do........c	65¾	200 McGr. West.....s10	15½
100 do.......b3	65¾	100 Quick. Min. Co....s3	56⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R......	98⅛	200 Reading R........	106
100 do........	92¼	100 Mich. Cen. R......	108
700 Erie Railway......	89	200 Mich. S. & N. I....	66
100 do.......b3	89	100 P.,Ft.W. & C.....s3	97½
400 do........	88¾	1400 Cleve. & Pitts.....	69¾
100 do.......b3	88⅞	600 Chic. & N. W.Pr....	62¼
100 Hud. Riv. R....b10	113	700 do.........b3	62¼

THURSDAY, Aug. 3.—P. M.

The Official exhibit of the condition of the Public Debt of the United States and the easy state of the Treasury, published this morning, had a favorable influence on the confidence of the Stock Exchange and of financial circles in Wall-street to-day. The statement of the Public Debt is nearly or quite one hundred millions less than vague rumor had led the public to suppose. But far more important than this difference is the perfectly independent and controlling position of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the movement of the Money market and the supply and price of Gold, should speculation attempt, in either direction, to embarrass the future financial wants of the Government or to depreciate the credit of the legal Tender or National Circulation.

The following are the details of the Public Debt, as compared with the previous exhibit of May 31:

	July 31.	May 31.
5-20s Original	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
5-20s New	91,789,000	90,789,000
6 per cents, 1881	282,961,450	282,570,650
10-40s 5 per cents	172,770,100	172,770,100
Old 6 per cents	19,339,592	19,339,592
Old 5 per cents	27,022,000	27,864,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,108,662,642	$1,108,113,842
7-30 per cents	830,000,000	629,511,650
6 per cents Compound	212,126,470	175,143,620
5 per cents Notes	39,954,230	50,856,380
6 per cent. Certificates	106,706,000	126,536,000
Deposits on Interest	100,374,845	71,428,721
Total Currency Interest	$1,289,156,545	$1,053,476,371
Greenbacks	$433,160,569	$433,160,569
Fractional	25,750,032	24,067,404
Requisitions	15,736,000	40,150,000
Total free of Interest	$474,646,601	$497,977,973
Less on hand	116,739,632	25,148,702
Net Currency	$357,906,969	$462,829,271
Debt past due	1,527,120	786,270
Total of all Debt	$2,757,253,276	$2,635,205,753
Annual Interest in Gold		$64,521,837
Annual Interest in Currency		74,740,630

The general effect of the official statement was favorable on the market. There was no reduction in the rate for Money to the Brokers, which remained firm at 7 ₩ cent., but there was less reluctance on the part of lenders to meet the demand at this figure. There was also more readiness to buy the 7.30 ₩ cents., which had been pressing for several days, and the price advanced to 99@99¼ ₩ cent. for the Second Series, which is most abundant on the market, from the cause heretofore explained in this column.

The Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were a fraction firmer than on Wednesday, with a good demand for both classes of 5-20s. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness wanted at 97½ ₩ cent.

The Railway Speculation was also firmer than yesterday, especially on the New-York Roads. A good deal was done between the sessions of the regular Board, in Erie at 90 ₩ cent., and New-York Central at 92@92¼ ₩ cent. Another large business was done in Reading Shares, and at advancing figures. The rumor of a strike among the Schuylkill miners has been quieted, and the very heavy Coal tonnage of the road the first four days of the week has brought forward new buyers. The Western roads ruled generally steady; the Miscellaneous Shares rather better than yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Railways were less firm than at the Second Board, with the exception of New-York Central and Northwestern Preferred:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	60⅞	62¼
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105⅝	Rock Island	108	108⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅞	92¼	Fort Wayne	96⅝	97½
Erie	88⅞	89	Cumb'land Coal	41¼	41½
Hudson	113¼	112¾	Quicksilver	56	56¾
Reading	104⅞	105⅞	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	65¾	66⅞	Canton	39	39
Illinois Central	126½	125⅞	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	107½	108	Brunswick	10	10¼
Pittsburgh	69½	70	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Northwest	27¼	27⅛	American Gold	145⅜	144¼

The price of Gold fell one per cent. from yesterday's sales, the range of transactions being 144⅛@144¾ ₩ cent., closing at 144¼. Exchange for Saturday's steamers is 108¼@108¾ ₩ cent. for the very best Bankers' Bills.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. The Ocean Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent:

Merchants'	108	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	109	Hanover	105
America	130	Irving	105
City	175	Metropolitan	112
Phenix	103	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Dry Dock	110	Corn Exchange	106
Greenwich	140	Continental	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	106	Commonwealth	97½
Commerce	104	Import's' & Traders	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Park	141
Mercantile	126	Manf. & Merchants'	100
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	100
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	85	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103½	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	103
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	103¾
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds	60
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st, M '77	93	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	97
Hud. R.7s. 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M	93
Hud. R.7s.2ds S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	70
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	108	Chic. & Alt. S. F	95
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	96
Mich.S.&N. I. S.F.7 ₩c.	95	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	70
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	70		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,185,898 16, including for Customs, $402,000; on account of Loan, $60,000; Payments, $6,895,834 12; Balance, $61,125,112 82.

The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of July, 1865.

Gold deposits from all sources		$290,886 88
Silver deposits, including purchases		9,634 67
Total deposits		$300,521 55
	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	5,106	$108,683 63
Silver	20,005	10,241 71
Copper	4,376,000	72,330 00
Total	4,401,111	$191,255 34

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the fourth week of July, in the years 1864, and 1865 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bu.	Barley bu.
1864	10,600	341,100	249,300	100
1865	20,300	271,800	611,800	—
Inc.	9,700 Dec.	69,300 Inc.	362,500 Dec.	100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1864	343,400	7,164,200	2,557,800	142,100
1865	282,500	2,958,900	3,595,900	159,500
Dec.	60,900 Dec.	4,205,300 Inc.	1,038,100 Inc.	17,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency of 901,150 bbls. Flour.

A Washington dispatch states that the Government receipts from customs for the quarter ending with March. were $20,519,000; internal revenue, $65,262,000; sales of public lands, $162,000; direct taxation, $52,700; miscellaneous, $4,159,000. Total in round numbers, exclusive of loans, &c., $90,000,000.

Government receipts from internal revenue on the opening day of the current month of August were up to $1,073,000.

Investments of the Virginia Banks During the War.

From the Richmond Republic.

We present below some statistics relative to our State Banks and their Stocks. The information is official, being obtained from the office of the State Treasurer.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, during the war, sold her State bonds at rates below par, and bought Confederate bonds above par. The Bank of Commerce, at Fredericksburgh, invested $35,000; the Farmers' Bank of Fincastle, $20,000; and the Bank of Richmond, $28,000, in Confederate bonds.

We call attention to the list which we have below:

Bank of Berkeley, Martinsburgh	$50,000 00
Central Bank of Virginia, Staunton	33,000 00
Bank of Commerce, Fredericksburgh, (Confederate bonds, $35,000,)	147,800 00
Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, (all Confederate bonds,)	162,000 00
Fairmont Bank, Fairmont	8,000 00
Farmers' Bank of Fincastle, Fincastle, (Confederate bonds, $20,000,)	180,000 00
Bank of Howardsville, Howardsville	159,508 35
Bank of Manassas, Front Royal	2,655 00
Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, Wheeling	4,400 00
Monticello Bank, Charlottesville	29,560 00
Merchants' Bank of Virginia, Lynchburgh	428,602 86
Bank of the Old Dominion, Alexandria	374,000 00
Bank of Phillippi, Phillippi	37,000 00
Bank of Richmond, Richmond, (Confederate bonds, $28,000,)	68,000 00
Bank of Rockbridge, Lexington	125,000 00
Bank of Rockingham, Harrisonburgh	257,770 00
Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville	88,630 00
Southwestern Bank of Virginia, Whytheville	168,400 00
Trans-Alleghany Bank, Pearlsburgh	2,700 00
Bank of Weston, Weston	4,905 00
Bank of Wheeling, Wheeling	1,000 00
Bank of Winchester, Winchester	100,300 00
Total	$2,050,231 21

The National Finances.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 31.

The Secretary of the Treasury can hope for no aid from Congress before about the 1st of next February. What must he rely upon till then? The act of March 3, 1864, authorized a loan of $200,000,000, of which there has been issued in 10-40 5 per cent. bonds the amount of $172,770,100, leaving yet the available sum of $27,229,900, which may be issued at any rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. in gold. Of 5-20 6 per cent. bonds, authorized by and adopted under the act of June 30, 1864, there remains unissued the sum of $9,211,000. Of other bonds authorized by the same act there remains $70,000,000, which may be issued either as a 7-30 loan or as three years' 6 per cent. compound interest notes.

Of fractional currency authorized by the acts of July, 1862, and March, 1863, there remains about $20,000,000, which may be issued either in currency or some form of loan. Of the amount of temporary loan authorized by the act of July 11, 1862, there remains at the Secretary's command about $58,000,000. Here is an aggregate of $184,440,900, which the Secretary may put out as a loan in some form or other without any action on the part of Congress. The internal revenue receipts are not so large as estimated, but the amount from the source from August 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866, cannot be less than $120,000,000, and may be even ten or fifteen millions more. The receipts from customs within that period will hardly be under $45,000,000, and are likely to be something over that figure. The receipts from all miscellaneous sources in the same period will reach at least $14,000,000. Here is an aggregate of revenue not less than $179,000,000—and in all cases I am taking the lowest estimates of any one who can be considered as an authority, while the estimates of good authorities make the amount not less than $200,000,000.

The amount of gold now in Treasury is about $35,000,000, and of balances in the Sub-Treasuries to the credit of the department about $30,000,000. Here is an aggregate of actual available means for the coming six months as follows; Loan, $184,000,000; revenue, from all sources, at least $179,000,000; cash on hand, $65,000,000, being a total of $428,000,000. I must again add that not a few gentlemen in position to knowingly judge of the revenue receipts during the period to the 1st of February put the amount at over $200,000,000 instead of $179,000,000, which figure I use. To this aggregate of $428,000,000 must be added, as part of the capital with which the Treasury can be managed during the Fall and Winter, the authority to issue certificates of indebtedness without limit.

Within a year the amount of this paper outstanding was over $250,000,000. It is now less than $140,000,000, and of course $100,000,000 can be issued without any particular detriment to the market. Here is a grand aggregate of over $500,000,000, which the Secretary of the Treasury can use between this date and the 1st day of February next. I do not say that he proposes to use the loan power to the amount of $184,000,000, or to the amount of any other figure. Of his intentions I say nothing at all; his power is such as I have herein shown.

Of course it becomes now important to inquire what bills the department must meet prior to next February. On this head I preface by saying that the aggregate estimates for the whole fiscal year ending with next June are but about $650,000,000. The main item in this estimate is $480,000,000 for the War Department—for the whole year remember; or say for the intervening six months, $240,000,000. This was made on the supposition that we should have a large body of troops in service till Fall, that the war might continue through the Summer, that there would be the waste and cost of much fighting, that there would be the expense of large transportation—in a word, that the expense of the last Summer, Fall and Winter might be substantially continued for several months after the beginning of the fiscal year. Yet only one month of that has passed, and the army is but a shadow of its former self.

There will be no more battles, no more waste of camp and field, no more expense of long marches and long journeys—in a word, very little more of the manifold costs of war. True, there are the troops to pay, but the pay is little more than it would have been had the war continued; true, there are bills from the Quartermaster's, and Commissary's, and Surgeon-General's offices to pay, but they are less than they would have been in a state of active war. I speak on something more than mere guess work, or on even careful computation of figures, when I say that the Paymaster-General will ask for no more than, at most, $150,000,000 prior to February, and that $50,000,000 will more than cover all other demands from the War Department.

The next most important item in the estimates for the fiscal year is $112,000,000 for the Navy Department—or say $56,000,000 for the half year. The same state of facts which warrants the reduction of the War Department estimates about one-fifth, gives me authority for saying that the Navy Department will ask for no more than $40,000,000 during the opening six months. For the civil service, pension list, internal works, &c., &c., the aggregate estimate for the year was less than $60,000,000, and we may grant that about $25,000,000 of it must be paid before February. Here then is an aggregate as follows: War Department for the coming six months, say $200,000,000; Navy Department, $40,000,000; all other departments, $25,000,000, being a total of $265,000,000.

To this showing I add that there will be about $32,000,000 gold interest and $37,000,000 currency interest to pay during the same period—the gold being already in the Treasury. I further add that, while in estimating the resources of the department I make safe and sure work by calculating on the smallest figures; in giving its liabilities I face the largest estimates.

Now strike the balance. The maximum of liability for the six months is, say in round numbers, $335,000,000, of which a considerable proportion will be settled with interest-bearing certificates, and of which another considerable proportion can be put over till Congress adopts further financial measures. The minimum of actual resources is $428,000,000, to which must be added all the receipts from sales of property by the War and Navy Departments, and the power to loan at least $100,000,000 more through certificates of indebtedness. "What is here for fear, or doubt, or dread?"

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Official Budget of the Treasury—Statement of Secretary McCulloch—Total Amount of Debt, $2,757,253,275 86—Increase Since Last Report, $122,000,000.

The following is the detailed official statement of the public debt, just issued by Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury:

SYNOPSIS.

Debt bearing interest in coin is $1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is $64,521,837 50.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $1,289,156,545, on which the interest is $74,740,630 78.

Debt on which interest has ceased, $1,527,120.

Debt bearing no interest, $357,906,969.

The total interest, both in coin and lawful money, is $139,262,568 28.

Legal-tender notes in circulation, one and two years five per cent. notes, $39,954,230.

United States notes, old issue, $472,603.

United States notes, new issue, $432,687,966.

Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863, $15,000,000.

Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864, $197,121,470.

Total legal tenders in circulation, $685,236,269.

Amount of fractional currency, $25,750,000.

Uncalled-for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous war and navy, $15,736,000.

Amount in Treasury, coin, $35,338,000.

Currency, $81,402,000.

Total amount in Treasury, $116,739,632 59.

The following is the official statement in full, as given by the Secretary of the Treasury:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Interest.	When Payable.
January 28, 1847	Bonds	6 per cent.	$9,415,250 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1867	$564,915 00	January and July.
March 31, 1848	Bonds	6 per cent.	8,908,341 80	Payable after 20 years from July 1, 1848	534,500 50	January and July.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 per cent.	20,000,000 00	Payable after 15 years from Jan. 1, 1859	1,000,000 00	January and July.
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 per cent.	7,022,000 00	Payable after 10 years from Jan. 1, 1861	351,100 00	January and July.
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds	6 per cent.	18,415,000 00	Payable after Dec. 31, 1880	1,104,900 00	January and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds	6 per cent.	50,000,000 00	Payable at pleasure of Government after 20 years from June 30, 1861	3,000,000 00	January and July.
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds exchanged for 7 3-10	6 per cent.	139,546,450 00	Payable at pleasure of Government after 20 years from June 30, 1861	8,372,787 00	January and July.
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per cent.	514,780,500 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862	30,886,830 00	May and November.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 per cent.	91,789,000 00	Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from Nov. 1, 1864	5,507,340 00	May and November.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 per cent.	172,770,100 00	Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864	8,638,505 00	March and September.
March 2, 1861	Bonds, Oregon War	6 per cent.	1,016,000 00	Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861	60,960 00	January and July.
March 3, 1863	Bonds	6 per cent.	75,000,000 00	Payable after June 30, 1881	4,500,000 00	January and July.
Aggregate of Debt bearing Coin Interest			$1,108,662,641 80		$64,521,837 50	

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.		When Redeemable or Payable.	Interest.	When Payable.
July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864	Bonds, Union Pacific R.R. Co.	6 per cent.		$1,258,000 00	Payable after Jan. 16, 1895	$75,480 00	Jan. 16 and July 16.
July 11, 1862	Temporary Loan	4 per cent.		646,938 56	Ten days' notice after thirty days	25,877 46	
July 11, 1862	Temporary Loan	5 per cent.		23,899,287 90	Ten days' notice after thirty days	1,194,963 39	
July 11, 1862	Temporary Loan	6 per cent.		74,570,640 59	Ten days' notice after thirty days	4,474,238 43	One year from date.
March 1, 1862	Certificates of Indebtedness	6 per cent.		106,706,000 00	One year from date	6,402,360 00	One year from date.
March 3, 1863	One and Two Years' Notes	5 per cent.	$211,000,000 00				
Less withdrawn and destroyed, or ready to be destroyed			171,045,770 00	39,954,230 00		1,977,711 50	At maturity.
March 3, 1863	3 Years' Compound Interest Notes	6 per cent.	15,000,000 00				
June 30, 1864	3 Years' Compound Interest Notes	6 per cent.	197,121,470 00	212,120,470 00	Three years from date		
June 30, 1864	3 Years' Treasury Notes	7 3-10	234,400,000 00	300,000,000 00	Three years from date	21,900,000 00	Aug. 15 and Feb. 15.
March 3, 1865	3 Years' Treasury Notes	7 3-10	65,600,000 00	300,000,000 00	Three years from date	21,900,000 00	June 15 and Dec. 15.
March 3, 1865	3 Years' Treasury Notes	7 3-10		230,000,000 00	Three years from date	16,790,000 00	July 15 and Jan. 15.
Aggregate of Debt bearing Lawful Money Interest				$1,289,156,545 05		$74,740,630 78	

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issues.	Amount Outstanding.	
July 17, Aug. 5, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862	U.S.Notes.	$60,000,000 00	
Less am't withdrawn		59,527,397 00	
Amt. outstanding		472,603 00	
Feb. 25, July 11, 1862, and Jan. 17, 1863	U.S.Notes.	399,527,397 00	$400,000,000 00
Issued in redemption of Temporary Loan	U.S.Notes.	49,306,202 00	
Less amt. withdrawn		16,139,633 00	33,160,569 00
July 17, 1862	Frac. Cur.	9,674,208 66	
March 3, 1863	Frac. Cur.	16,075,823 85	25,750,032 51
Uncalled for 'pay' requisitions		14,661,000 00	$458,910,601 51
		1,075,000 00	15,736,000 00
Miscel's War and Navy		35,337,857 74	$474,646,601 51
Amt. in Treasury		81,401,774 85	116,739,632 59
Aggregate of debt not bearing interest			$357,906,968 92

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amt. Outstanding.
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	$839,900 00
July 17, 1861	Notes, Three Years	358,550 00
April 15, 1842	Bonds	208,805 45
Acts prior to 1857	Treasury Notes	104,511 64
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	8,800 00
Dec. 17, 1860	Treasury Notes	600 00
May 2, 1861	Treasury Notes	5,650 00
July 11, 1862	Temporary Loan Coin	1,200 00
Aggregate of debt on which int. has ceased		$1,527,120 09

RECAPITULATION.

	Amt. Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,108,662,641 80	$64,521,837 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,289,156,545 05	74,740,630 78
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,527,120 09	——
Debt bearing no interest	357,906,968 92	——
Totals	$2,757,253,275 86	$139,262,468 28

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

	Amount.
One and two years 5 per cent. notes	$39,954,230
United States notes, old issue	472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, Act of March 3, 1863	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, Act. of June 30, 1864	197,121,470
Total	$685,236,269

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st of May, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, No. 139 Broadway, SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 75 bbls. Ashes, 12,257 bbls. Flour, 139 bbls., and 400 bags Corn Meal, 48,928 bushels Wheat, 111,738 bushels Corn, 71,221 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Malt, 2,222 pkgs. Provisions and 175 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand at former prices. Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 18c.@21c.; Laguayra at 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb., in gold. Sales 4,100 bags Rio and 200 bags Maracaibo within our range.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at steady prices. Middlings, 48c.@49c. ₩ lb. Sales and re-sales, 1,500 bales. The receipts of Cotton at this port, thus far in the current week, have averaged 3,448 bales a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of 20,688 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, opening firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 10,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which continue very scarce,) at $8 20@$8 40 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 90	@$6 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 20	@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 40	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 50	@12 00

Southern Flour has been quiet at former prices. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $7 70@$8 80 for poor to good, and $8 85@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and inactive at $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was in good demand and buoyant early in the day, but inactive and heavy toward the close. Sales 95,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 90@$1 92; Red Western at $1 65@$1 83; Amber Spring at $1 43@$1 47, the latter rate for a lot to arrive; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 46; Red State at $1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn is more abundant and is lower, with a moderate inquiry. Sales 80,000 bushels at 86c.@88c. for unsound, and 89c.@90¾c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in limited demand at from 60½c.@62c., closing at 60½c.@61c. ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 this year, as compared with last, shows a decrease of 240,719 barrels of Flour, and 3,000,538 bushels of Grain. The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo, by Lake and by Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, for the month of July, and since Jan. 1, 1865, as compared with preceding years:

For the month of July.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, incl'g Flour, bush.
1865	183,988	5,300,073	6,220,013
1864	242,831	4,911,734	6,125,889
1863	226,787	8,380,142	9,514,077
1862	294,844	8,612,215	10,076,433
1861	197,274	6,025,309	7,011,679

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

1865	813,672	15,795,250	19,863,620
1864	1,051,391	18,785,671	24,067,620
1863	1,255,079	26,064,496	32,339,891
1862	1,254,398	22,591,524	28,863,514
1861	659,856	17,477,113	20,776,393

The Canal Exports for 1863 and 1864, from May 1 to Aug. 1, compare as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour, bbls.	275,041	59,913	94,200
Wheat, bushels	6,752,692	8,810,327	3,576,701
Corn, bushels	12,331,825	4,892,350	5,619,906
Oats, bushels	3,436,040	2,601,256	4,359,079
Barley, bushels	22,130		237,951
Rye, bushels	110,180	23,762	172,973
Total Grain, bush.	22,652,867	16,387,695	13,966,610

HAY—Has been in fair demand at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 80c.@95c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request, yet very firm at 12½c.@32½c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for choice to fancy ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand at rising prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 30 ₩ gallon, and Resin at $5 75@$15 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in fair request at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do. at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Red Oil at 90c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 33c. for Crude; 51c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened briskly at advancing prices, under an animated speculative demand, but closed quite heavily, with a strong downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,500 bbls., in lots, at $35 25@$36 75, closing at $35 25 for New Mess; $29 50@$30 25 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 25@$28 for prime Mess; $33 for Thin Mess; $25 25@$26 for prime, ₩ bbl.; also, 2,000 bbls. New Mess, August and September delivery, seller's options, at $32@$34 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 575 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged. Sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales 800 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm. Butter continues in fair demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The receipts of Butter, of all grades, have been quite light during the past week, while the demand for Local, Coastwise and California trade has been more spirited, and sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stock. Exporters to the English markets have been generally deterred by the high prevailing prices and the hot weather from making shipments, and a heavy advance in gold or an equally heavy decline in Butter, will have to occur before England can take her usual quota of stock. Farmers and Dairymen still hold back their Butter from market, and the small quantities offered are taken at prices above our market rates. The usual result bids fair to follow as soon as cool weather ensues, and the accumulations of stock are pressed on the market in bulk, which no one will regret except the dairymen. Fresh pail Butters are now quite poor in quality, and none but a few selections command our outside quotations. Haf-Firkin Tubs of fine State are very scarce, and much inquired for. The market closes with apparent firmness and activity, but the market is a dangerous one. The stock is light, with the volume of trade in accordance, and a heavy movement of Butter from the country would, without question, promptly and heavily depress market prices. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	35 @40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35 @38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32 @34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31 @32
Welch tubs—first quality	32 @33
Welch tubs—second quality	30 @31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33 @34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	31 @32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27 @29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24 @25
Grease Butter—original packages	15 @16
Western—light colored	22 @24
Westerd—common	20 @21

The receipts of Cheese have been lighter during the past week, and although prices have declined in accord with the decline in the English markets. Receivers generally have conceded rates in order to meet the views of shippers, and at the close of the week's trade the market is well cleared of stock. The market rates for Cheese are now controlled by and varied daily with the rates of gold and Sterling Exchange, and our country friends will thus understand the uncertainty and unreliability of quoted prices. The market closes dull and heavy at quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14 @14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common	10 @11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9 @11

SUGARS—Continue in good demand at full and buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 2,500 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15c.; and 840 boxes Havana at 12c.@17c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14¾c.@19¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 250,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. for very inferior to choice.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20, closing at $2 19, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 10,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. ₩ bushel; 50 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

BEEVES—Receipts, 600 head; sales at 15¼c.@18c. ₩ lb., an advance of ½c.@½c. HOGS firm, at 15½c.@16½c. SHEEP steady, at 5c.@6½c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE JEALOUS WIFE—ANDY BLAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON, at Nashville, develops a terrible picture of the infernal barbarism of that notorious murderer. It is testified that FERGUSON'S men seized an old citizen named TABOR, a Union man. "FERGUSON dismounted and went to meet him. TABOR got down, and was brought to us, pleading for his life. FERGUSON said, 'O! yes, you oughtn't to die; you have done nothing to die for,' at the same time drawing a pistol from his belt, and shot the old man twice—once through the heart, while begging him to desist. He dropped with his head over a little rising ground. FRANK BENEDICT said to FURGUSON, 'Shoot him in the head,' when FERGUSON placed his revolver close to TABOR'S head and shot him again. Then he turned to me and said, 'I am not in favor of killing you, THRASHER; you have never been bushwhacking or stealing horses. I have killed old WASH TABOR, a d—d good Christian, and I don't reckon he minds dying.' Just then TABOR'S wife and daughter reached the spot, screaming and going on."

The second anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New-York began at the Assembly Chamber in Albany on Tuesday morning. The address of welcome was made by Chancellor JOHN V. L. PRUYN. Eight out of twenty-four of the Regents of the University were present; also delegates from Union and Hamilton Colleges, New-York University, the People's College, State Normal School, New-York Free Academy, Elmira Female College, and forty-six academies and collegiate institutes. Papers were read on Classical Training, Internal Organization of Academies, Method of Teaching Chemistry, Diplomas for Women, Female Education, Science of Language, &c. Statistics were read showing that there were 385 students from the State of New-York in the colleges of New-England, 960 in those of New-York, 61 in those of New-Jersey, 18 in Pennsylvania, 29 in Ohio, 24 in Michigan and 12 in other States—1,493 in all.

Poor SANDERS manages to keep before the public of Canada in the *rôle* of persecuted patriot. One evening this week his son-in-law and a friend entered his dwelling, and found the kinky-headed P. P. and all his family absent. By and by the son-in-law made a voyage to the cellar, where he found two men. He grappled them, and bawled for help; but the men got away with outside help, "there being no police present," (very like New-York.) Upon this alarming state of facts the Montreal *Herald* says "it was possible that their object was the abduction of Mr. G. N. SANDERS," and heads its statement with large type, "Attempted abduction of Mr. SANDERS." It looks a good deal more like an "an attempted abduction" of the silver spoons.

Gen. COX, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has published a long letter, in which he fully defines his position as a candidate, and gives his private views on the question of negro suffrage. The latter, briefly stated, are, that the white and colored people of the South cannot live together as equals, politically, and he therefore favors a peaceable separation of the two races, on Southern soil; the blacks, in their separate condition, to enjoy full political rights. He does not propose, however, to permit his private opinions to prevent him from giving a cordial support to such measures as Congress and the President may deem best for the final adjustment and settlement of the difficult questions that have grown out of the war.

According to the records of the Smithsonian Institution, the storm of last Saturday was in some respects very remarkable. The quantity of water which fell in little more than half an hour was greater than has been observed to fall in the same space of time for the last fifteen years, or since the erection of the building. The actual amount of rain was nearly five inches, or about one-eighth part of that which falls in a year. During a considerable part of the time the water did not fall in drops, but apparently in connected masses, which produced, by its concussion, deep excavations in the ground.

We learn from the Ohio *State Journal* that since the promulgation of General Order No. 77 from the War Department, dated April 28, 1865, ordering the reduction of the armies of the United States, there have been 57,131 Ohio soldiers mustered out. Of this number, 44,300 have been finally discharged and paid; 5,623 are at camps of rendezvous awaiting discharge; 2,208 are en route for the State, and 5,000 have been discharged from hospitals and paroled camps.

President JOHNSON'S health is said to be so much improved that he will probably meet his Cabinet to-day, which he has been unable to do for nearly a week past. The rush of applications for pardon from repentant rebels continues unabated. Among those recently pardoned are W. T. AVERY and W. R. SMITH, who were members of the United States House of Representatives.

A drunken Irishman in Chicago, named THAD. BURNS, is under arrest on charge of killing his wife's mother by pounding her. He has been long in the habit of cruelly beating both wife and step-mother, and the neighbors never had courage to interfere while the poor women were shrieking for help.

The flies have driven the United States Surveyors out of the woods of Shawano County, Wis. These insects are called land flies, and they gather about the neck as soon as the sun warms them up out of the ground, and their bite is painful and poisonous, creating considerable sores, and causing the neck to swell.

At Grass Lake, Mich., last Sunday and Monday, two murders were committed—one a returned soldier named SHORT, who was poisoned by a woman with whom he was on a drunk; the other a citizen named DAVID SMOLK, who was stabbed by SHORT'S companion, a soldier named THOMPSON.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that an unsuccessful attempt was made, on the 2d inst., to raise the frigate *Congress*, sunk by the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads. The attempt failed from insufficient steam power, but will be immediately renewed.

At the colored men's convention in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, an address was adopted, setting forth the grievances suffered by the black population of the Old Dominion, and asking for the right of suffrage and other equality before the law.

The plan of the Kentucky rebels and conservatives, so lately developed, is to elect a majority of the Legislature, repeal the expatriation law, form a State guard, to be filled up by returned rebel soldiers, and with this force reenslave the freed negroes.

The census of Wisconsin, so far as the returns are in, show an increase in figures of about 15 per cent., or 3 per cent. per annum. The increase from 1850 to 1860, was at the rate of 15½ per cent. per annum.

Last Friday a moenment to the fallen soldiers of Cleveland was dedicated in Woodlawn Cemetery. Two hundred and thirty-five names are already engraved upon it, and more are to be recorded.

A numerous and influential association has been formed in St. Louis and Missouri, to secure the erection of a monument to Gen. LYON, at Wilson's Creek, where he fell.

Ford's Theatre is to be immediately appropriated to the service of the War Department, and proposals have been issued inviting offers for making the necessary alterations.

LOCAL NEWS.

The steamship *Glasgow*, of the Inman line, which left this port on the morning of Sunday last for Liverpool, with about two hundred and thirty passengers, and a valuable cargo, took fire at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st inst., when about two hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook, and was totally destroyed. All the passengers and crew were saved by the bark *Rosamond*, Capt. F. S. WALLIS, and were subsequently transferred to the steamer *Erin*, Capt. GRACE, who landed them in this port yesterday morning. It is thought that the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of unprepared cotton, of which there were 755 bales on board. The *Glasgow* was an iron propeller, built at Glasgow in 1851, and registered 1,648 tons. This is the third vessel the company have lost since they commenced business.

The official statement of the Public Debt had a favorable influence on Wall-street yesterday. Money was less firm and Gold declined 1 ₱ cent. The Railway speculation irregular at the close; Governments partially higher.

The mails of the *Asia* arrived yesterday. They contain nothing of importance or of special interest, beyond what was telegraphed from Halifax.

Breadstuffs, provisions and groceries were more active, but at irregular prices, yesterday. Cotton was salable and steady. Other branches of business exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The Keeper of the Andersonville Prison —Confession and Avoidance.

The counsel for Capt. WERTZ, keeper of the Andersonville Prison, come out in a card asking for a suspension of public judgment until his trial is finished. They do not pretend to deny the atrocities. They say, in so many words, that they "neither expect to extenuate or justify" them. What they claim is that the responsibility does not lie with Capt. WERTZ, and that the Southern Confederacy ought not to be tried in his person.

Are these counsel demented that they so mock the public sense? Do they really imagine that our Northern people are to suspend judgment upon the executioner of these hellish cruelties until it is determined whether he acted under the orders of MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or some other rebel functionary? Supposing he was so instructed, how does it help him? He might as well expect to get clear by pleading that he acted at the instigation of the devil. No authority either on the earth, or under the earth, can entitle a man to do the work of a fiend. No civil allegiance, no military discipline, can put upon a man any such necessity. Had WERTZ manfully protested that he could not and would not do the infernal business, he would have been relieved from it; and we have the charity to believe that JEFF. DAVIS would have thought none the worse of him because of his protest. The very fact of his having humanity enough to assert itself in this positive way, would prove that he was not a fit instrument for carrying out an inhuman policy. But even were it otherwise, even were JEFF. DAVIS or other high official bent upon forcing WERTZ to do this deviltry, whatever his own disposition about it, still it would be WERTZ' crime that he allowed himself to be thus forced. A person with one atom of manhood in him would sooner himself die a thousand deaths than let himself be thus converted into a wholesale torturer and murderer of the helpless. WERTZ ought to have faced any consequences, sooner than have lent himself to this business for an hour. He remained in it for months, and that bare fact brands him as the worst of miscreants.

We publish a letter from a Georgia planter, who was a personal observer of some of the fiendishness at Andersonville. Some parts of his description fairly make the flesh creep. If what this writer says is true, Capt. WERTZ did his work *con amore*. The conduct and the language attributed to him make any other conclusion impossible. Yet we have no care to prejudge this. It is enough that he did the work.

As it will not avail WERTZ to show that he acted under instructions, so neither should it avail his superiors to show that he acted without instructions. It was their business to know whether he was properly discharging the duties of his trust. It was impossible for them not to know that he was maltreating the prisoners, and acting in violation of every principle of humanity and every law of war. This work continued for months, and obtained a notoriety even here in the North. It must have become as well known to the Richmond government as any fact within the scope of its jurisdiction. Whether instructions concerning it were given in advance, or whether, having been begun by individual malignity, it was suffered to go on, when a mere word from them would have stopped it, is of no consequence whatever. The guilt in both cases, whether judged by conscience or by law, is of the same unmitigated dye.

There are those who fancy that the punishment of these terrible crimes will tend to perpetuate sectional bitterness. The notion that the Southern people will sympathize with those who are put on trial is absurd. The great body of them would regard the alleged deeds with just as earnest an abhorrence as the Northern people themselves. They are not devils; they are not brutes; they have human blood in their veins, and some milk at least of human kindness in their bosoms. They have a care for a respectable name, and some pride for their section still survives. They would no sooner think of making common cause with these murderers of prisoners than with the assassins of the President. They would spurn them with horror and loathing. The very fact that those hideous workings of the rebellion were thus brought out to the gaze of the civilized world, would only make them all the more impatient to clear themselves of the last vestiges of the rebel name and spirit. Instead of exciting complaint in the South, the punishment of these miscreants would, we verily believe, evoke even louder commendations there than here. It would bring the two sections to a better understanding, and do not a little to promote a community of spirit. It is important to rid the Northern heart of its present feeling that these were *Southern* atrocities; that they were crimes natural to the Southern character. They were perpetrated in the South, but that was all there was Southern about them. They were the work of individual ruffians, and of a government against which the Southern masses were powerless. We have no right to hold those masses morally responsible for this Andersonville business; and we shall see this in the Southern sentiments that will be brought out on the occasion of these trials. Both sections will be relieved by an expiation of crimes that would irredeemably disgrace the entire American name, if either were guilty of them. Both are alike concerned that the real culprits should be exposed, and meet their righteous punishment.

Cotton Fields for Northern Emigrants.

In January, 1860, a well-informed Texan stated to us, that the State in which he resided could easily raise, in one year, 5,000,000 bales of cotton, or more than the entire crop of the whole Union, if laborers could only be procured to cultivate the soil.

At that time the hands on some of the large plantations were still engaged in gathering the crop of the previous year, although the planting season had nearly come round again. Slave-buyers were scouring the northern counties of Missouri, the borders of Kentucky, and the breeding marts of Virginia and North Carolina, in search of field hands for the Texan plantations. Five hundred per week was the average slave importation at the port of Galveston alone, from New-Orleans and Mobile, and the planters were universally in favor of direct importation from Africa, because labor alone was needed to enrich them with enormous crops of the great staple.

The productiveness of the State, as a cotton-field, was not over-stated by the Texan. Its fertile prairies produce immense quantities of the upland variety, with the simplest method of cultivation; while on the extensive chain of islands encircling its coast, the finest Sea Island cotton known to the market grows with a luxuriousness which would astonish a South Carolina planter. With this great capacity for the production of cotton, Texas differs from the other Gulf States in the nature of its soil and in the healthfulness of its climate.

The most rabid advocate of slave labor has never pretended that a white man could not work there as a laborer, if he would; for a trip through the State would show the fallacy of the pretence. Little colonies of German emigrants, scattered through every county, engaged with success in the cultivation of cotton, without hired or purchased negro help. In one instance of which we have personal knowledge, a German family of ten raised annually, by their own labor, a larger crop than the forced production of forty hands on an adjoining plantation. Here then are cotton-fields which, no one disputes, can be successfully worked by white labor. Here are the vast prairies of the West under Summer skies.

To the European emigrant, to the struggling Northern farmer, to the provident volunteer, seeking investment for his savings, is offered a chance for a fortune more promising than the gold fields of Colorado. Seeking a home in Texas, he will find a climate warm, but not enervating, salubrious, and entirely free from all malarious diseases, with a soil unsurpassed in fertility, and the great variety of its production; while the cheapness of land makes it available to men of the smallest means. The product of a single successful crop of cotton would more than repay the settler for his entire outlay in the purchase and stock of a Texan cotton farm.

The Loss of the Steamship Glasgow—Mitigating Features of the Disaster.

The usually fortunate Inman Steamship Line has met with a serious loss in the burning of the fine screw vessel *Glasgow*. The particulars, which we publish at ample length in other columns, are happily free from any harrowing incidents. Favoring weather, skillful, sagacious and faithful management on the part of the Captain and officers, staunchness in the build of the vessel, and her complete outfit, seem to have combined to avert the catastrophe which only too often follows in similar cases.

The *Glasgow* sailed from this port so late as Sunday morning with a mixed freight, which included a quantity of unpacked cotton, and two hundred and fifty souls on board, including the crew. It was on the second day that the vessel was discovered to be on fire in the fore part of the hold, where the cotton was stowed. And in the absence of any more satisfactory means of accounting for the fire, the theory of spontaneous combustion is naturally revived for the occasion. Probably, a variety of speculations on that theory is about all that will come of any inquest into the origin of the disaster. It is, however, quite within the range of possibilities that sparks from some workman's pipe in the loading of the vessel may have been the cause. But on this point it is hardly possible that anything more conclusive than mere conjecture will be eliminated in any inquiry that may hereafter take place.

It is of more immediate and practical importance for us to know that a great vessel, propelled by steam, carrying a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, *may take fire* at sea, and *may be burnt* to the water's edge, and yet every soul on board be rescued from the burning hull. Capt. MANNING and his officers have contributed this much of great value to the history of ocean steam navigation. Give the officers of the *Glasgow* advantage of favorable weather which they certainly had, and the further advantage of being directly on the ocean highway where succor could hardly fail to be within a few hours' call at most; and yet, when these allowances are made, their conduct, we think, invites unqualified approval and admiration. The first point in such an extremity is the enforcement of discipline. Capt. MANNING had his men in thorough subjection. At once an example of order, obedience, promptitude and coolness was presented to the passengers. And *system*, in making provision for the common safety, immediately became possible. Panic does not appear, for a moment, to have got the upper hand. The first-class passengers—especially the ladies among them—as is usual, set the example of firmness, courage and sobriety of demeanor, to the less intelligent of their fellow-passengers. And thus the grave and terrible task was set about in the spirit and in the manner most likely to mitigate the calamity.

The efforts to stop the spread of the fire were neither misdirected nor fruitless. Every hour, perhaps every minute, gained by checking the consuming element in its awful advance, was a gain to human life. The work of removing the passengers not only became possible, but it could be done with the care, and order, and coolness essential to prevent accidents. The flooding of the fore part of the vessel, while insufficient to save the ship, assured the salvation of the passengers.

All this discipline, however, in the government of the ship, and all the coolness and forecast shown by the great majority on board, would probably have been useless, if the vessel had not been thoroughly provided as to outfit. There was, happily, *for once*, a sufficiency of boats. What was scarcely less important, the boats were accessible and available at the crisis. And we fail to see that anything was wanting to mitigate, as far as it was possible, the disaster which was inevitable, the moment the cotton freight had caught fire.

The lesson should not be lost. What was found possible in this calamity might have been found possible in too many others whose details need not be revived. *Discipline* above all things is a prime necessity. Without it, Capt. MANNING could have done little, if anything, for those intrusted to his care; and we should have had to record another tragedy like that of the *William Nelson*, with no mitigating feature in it whatever—but one dismal scene of irrepressible horror.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.—The latest quotation of the "Confederate Cotton Loan" in the London market is about 7¼. Those among us here who may be surprised that the loan is still quoted at all, probably forget that there is a class of sober-sided Englishmen that still believe in the *South* as a political community, bound together in all that appertains to the credit, and honor, and obligations of the late Confederacy. A specimen of this class writes as follows to the leading Liberal journal of England, the London *Daily News*:

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: As a Confederate bondholder I hope that Messrs. SCHRODER & Co. will not commit themselves in any way as regards the interests intrusted to their charge. The Commissioners of the Confederate Government are men of honor, and will do their best for the interests of the States lately confederated, which happily, are consistent with the interests of the bondholders.

When the proper time arrives I have no doubt whatever that each of the States lately confederated will take upon itself its proportion of the cotton bonds unliquidated, which amounts to little over £2,000,000.

Let each State perform this act of honesty and policy, and it will obtain as much money as they may require to repair the sad ravages of war. I hope you will favor me by inserting this letter, for I and my friends are large bondholders, and a false step like that suggested by your correspondent, "A Bondholder," would considerably militate against our interests. I am, &c.,

A LARGE COTTON BONDHOLDER.

There is a charming innocence about this "large cotton bondholder," that no one could feel offended at. It is decidedly lively to find a swindled creditor of JEFFERSON DAVIS, appealing to the State of Mississippi against repudiation by the Confederacy. It is equally lively to find this "sympathizing" victim indulging the hope that each of the States lately in rebellion, will take its share of the Confederate loan, so as to be able to borrow again (for rebellious ends we suppose,) in the British market. For unaccountable and impregnable stolidity, commend us to the native, uncontaminated *pater-familias* of the BULL family. There is nothing like him in the broad domain of Christendom.

A GROSS INSULT TO GEN. GRANT.—Lieut.-Gen. GRANT having conquered the rebellion, disbanded the army, and regulated the military affairs of the country for the future on a systematic basis, has sought a little recreation, in a trip as far as Nova Scotia, at the invitation, it is understood, of Sir RICHARD DOYLE, the Commander of the British forces in that Province. He has hardly got embarked for Halifax, when the *Evening Post*, of this city, hastens to print a letter, proclaiming to the Nova Scotians that the Lieutenant-General of our armies visits their country as a *spy*. Its words are:

"I am not at liberty to tell you his mission to the land of "Blue-noses," but there can be no harm in saying that it is not at all improper for the General commanding all the armies of the United States to know the nature of the approaches and the condition of defence of the port which must be one of the chief military depots of England in the event of a war with anybody upon this continent."

Such an imputation as this against an honorable soldier is extremely infamous. Such a charge against Gen. GRANT finds no justification in his history or character. It is a purely gratuitous insult to the greatest of American soldiers.

We do not doubt that the statement of the *Post* was telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the papers of Halifax, where it will doubtless confront GRANT to-day just about the time of his arrival. Had it as much weight as it has wickedness, it would place the Lieutenant-General in a most uncomfortable position as violating the rites of hospitality, and instead of being greeted with congratulations by Gen. DOYLE, would necessitate his being at least escorted home without permission to land. What has Gen. GRANT done that these base and gratuitous insinuations should be made about him on such an occasion?

APPRENTICES FOR OUR NAVY.—The letters we published the other day concerning the progress that is now being made in carrying out the new scheme of naval apprenticeship, showed the entire feasibility, as well as the value of the system, and gave the best ground for believing that the wants of our navy, as regards capable seamen, will be well supplied in the future. The scarcity of naval seamen, men who were conversant with the routine and duties of men-of-war, gave the government much anxiety during the late war, and frequently caused delay in fitting out vessels for important service. The new system gives the apprentices a thorough training in all practical duties of naval seamanship, such as handling of yards and sails, use of lead and compass, knotting, palm and needle, boating and great guns, howitzer drill, sword and rifle exercise, gunnery, going over the mast, and so on, while attention is also given to the ordinary elements of school education. The apprentice, on entering, must be fourteen and not over eighteen years of age; must be stout, active and of good character; and any attempt to foist into the service sickly boys, with a view to improve their health, or refractory boys to improve their morals, will be met with a firm refusal by the commander of the *Sabine*, which has been established as the school-ship. Over two hundred apprentices are now on board, and over a hundred, in addition, have been sent out on cruises in our men-of-war. The Navy Department requires three or four thousand of these naval apprentices in all, so that there is yet an opportunity for those lads who desire to enter this patriotic service.

RUINS OF THE REBELLION.—A Virginia paper speaks of the startling fatality which has overtaken those who were the political rebellious leaders of that State. At the beginning of secession Virginia had one Cabinet Minister who was a Secessionist, the Secretary of War, JOHN B. FLOYD. *He is dead.* She had two foreign Ministers who were Secessionists, Hon. R. K. MEADE and JOHN M. DANIEL. *Both are dead.* Her two Senators, HUNTER and MASON, were Secessionists—one is a *prisoner* the other an *exile*. Her oldest and most persistent, and among her most influental citizens who supported secession, and the man who fired the first gun at Sumter, was EDMUND RUFFIN. *He is dead.* The recognized leaders of the Secessionists in the State Convention were GEORGE W. RANDOLPH and EX-President TYLER. *Randolph is dying abroad, Tyler is dead.* She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to secession, the Richmond *Inquirer*, the Richmond *Examiner*, and the Norfolk *Argus*. The journals are all extinct, and the leading spirits of all—WISE, DANIEL and LAMB—*are dead.* In brief, we are told, there "are not now ten men of conspicuous prominence in the secession movement of January, 1861, who remain to exercise—if they possess the desire—their influence to thwart the movement of the people toward loyalty and reunion."

This is a very tragical exhibit, assuredly. We can only hope that Virginia will hereafter have for political representatives wiser men than those narrow-minded, hot-headed leaders who dragged her into rebellion and ruin.

THE WINDY RICHMOND PAPERS.—The Richmond papers come to us daily filled with all sorts of windy discussions on abstract political questions. Column after column is filled with this sort of nonsense; and when the writers are unable to furnish any more of it, the printers fill up the blank spaces with pieces of poetry, "elegant extracts," or items of foreign news.

Why does not some one of these journals devote itself to the development of the practical interests of the State of Virginia? Why not let the world know something of its great resources, of its various enterprises, of its openings for capital, of the agricultural adaptability of its different sections, of its commercial advantages, of its mineral wealth and mining prospects, of its openings for labor and emigration, and such like vital matters? Very little is known about these things, even by the most intelligent people, and least of all by the Virginians themselves. To learn about matters of this kind we have to go back to the *Notes on Virginia*, written by THOMAS JEFFERSON in the last century. Ever since this century began, the Richmond papers have exclusively devoted themselves, with great heat and fury, to the splitting of political hairs. Virginia has entered upon a new era—an era which the people and papers can do much to make one of prosperity, intelligence, freedom, progress, greatness and glory. But her governing minds must apply themselves to the work in earnest, or the coming times will be times of retrogression.

A Deserving Case.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A poor blind woman, a widow, sent her son, the sole support of herself and daughter, to the war. He was discharged for sickness just before his two years expired, and so could not get the bounty. This son has recently died and the poor widow and her daughter are now entirely dependent on charity. Will not some of your generous readers, out of their abundance, help to make up a fund for this deceased soldier's blind mother and sister. All amounts contributed will be acknowledged through your paper. E. HURST,
No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 14.

[From our knowledge of the high standing of Mr. HURST, and of the merits of this case, we commend it to the consideration of the benevolent public.—ED. TIMES.]

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TARIFFS.

American Tariff and British Free Trade—Are We all to Turn Shopkeepers?—British Free Trade—British Capital and Pauperism—Speech of Lord Goderich—American Tariff and its Advantages.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

You are entirely right, Mr. TIMES, in saying that there is no contradiction between myself and your interesting correspondent "C. L. B.," in regard to the position of England. The British have spunk enough, and bluster enough, and undoubtedly ther might be goaded by passion into a war. But it is equally true that they dare not, on the score of statesmanship and policy, go to war with us. In fact, they are so little governed by the interests of passion or of honor, that I, a pure Anglo-American, am ashamed of them. The fact is not to be concealed, that the British nation has sunk into a mere trading community. I don't know but what it is the destiny of all modern nations to become shop-keepers. I see everybody working into towns—everybody speculating in stocks. All sciences used to aid the practical arts; all men working into mines and factories, and railroads. Where is this to stop? When all men have become shop-keepers, who is to raise the bread? This question stopped the British statesmen in their mad career of factories and merchandise, and compelled them to answer it. The spirit of the Norman baron would have answered it by arresting, to some extent, the bloated growth of commerce, and preserving the independence of England. But the spirit of ROBERT PEEL, the son of a factory man, answered it, as the drunkard answers the call to temperance—by drinking deeper of the intoxicating bowl. This is perfectly natural. In fact, it was the destiny of England to do exactly that. She is an island which could become great only by acquiring great colonies—like Rome, which colonized from Italy—she will break to pieces by the extent of her colonies and commerce.

I had no reference to your correspondent, Mr. WOOD, whose candid and courteous manner of treating the subject deserves respect and consideration. In fact, he has done me a service. He has admitted what, in truth, could not be denied, "*Free Trade*" does not mean free trade at all, but it means the *highest commercial interest of a nation*. Well, in that sense, I am as much a free-trader as he is. I want a tariff to suit the highest and best interests of the American nation. The real question is, what is in relation to trade and industry the real interests of this country? I think I am as well qualified to judge of this as any of my countrymen. I live in a rural district of a State where neither manufactures or commerce predominate over other interests. I have no theory to follow and no possible motive to prostitute my intellect before any Ephesian Diana.

I take it to be an indisputable fact that as long as we have national boundaries and national embodiments of laws, institutions and associations, nations, like individuls, must have some distinct interests. This fact is directly recognized in the Holy Scriptures, as it is in the laws of nations. Well, if this be a fact, we have, as a civil community, a legally organized being; a right to direct our legislation in favor of our own interests, without giving cause of complaint to any other country. Such has been the course of England. She was compelled to repeal the Corn Laws, or diminish her manufactures and increase her agriculturalists. She chose the former;—repealed her Corn Laws and increased her manufactures;—and as this gave a temporary stimulus to commerce and manufactures, she presents, to a superficial observer, what is called her great commercial prosperity. At the same time, she repealed no duties on the great articles she could not produce, such as coffee, tea, sugar and tobacco. In this, she did exactly right, according to her own interests; and if Great Britain has ever done a single liberal or generous act toward other nations, I wish, for my own sake, it may be pointed out! I should like to stand corrected. Lord GODERICH is reported to have said in Parliament: "Other nations know, as well as the noble Lord opposite and those who acted with him, that what we meant by free trade, was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, *to get the monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations.*" This is the truth, as expressed in the facts of their legislation, and we have no reason to complain of it; and who can complain if we follow such a wise example?

Now let us apply the principle of this example to our own end. We do want cotton, wool, flax, and iron, just as England does, and we have genius to make machinery, and hands to work it, *why should we not manufacture of that material all we need?* Why, Lord GODERICH says, *they* want to *monopolize* all the markets on account of their *great advantages*. What are those advantages? So far, as the English capitalist is concerned, that is the aristocrat of commerce, there *are* great advantages? What are they? 1. Wealth in England (which your correspondent "C. L. B," says is so great, and increasing,) is accumulated in the hands of the few. Consequently the few have a great superabundance—capital is plenty and cheap. A few years since, a Clyde iron manufacturer was out here, who said his interest in the Clyde Works was ten millions of dollars, and whenever the price of iron manufactures was too low, they stopt all the great works and compelled the consumers to come up to their price. This is the power of abundant and cheap capital, not worth in England more than *four* per cent., while here it commands *seven*. This is one advantage. 2. There is another and much greater one—*cheap labor*. In the small island of Great Britain, not larger than two of our States there are 20,000,000 of people, (leaving Ireland out of view) and consequently a superabundance of laborers. The English workman is maintained at barely living prices, while his food and comforts are inferior to that of an American; and in case of any reduction of work or prices, he is brought to the point of starvation. When American cotton failed 700,000 English workmen were turned out and maintained by charity. In this state of the case the nation generously affords the poor, starved "mudsill" of the British aristocracy the poor-house to die in and a pauper's grave to be buried in, while the overseers of the parish dispute where he belongs, and Lord GODERICH boasts of the great "advantage of monopolizing manufactures by starving the British workmen. I leave Englishmen to applaud and work out this system; but I cannot help thinking that this picture of British free-trade and British prosperity, is, to the last degree, absurd, if not ludicrous.

Now, applying the British principle to our own case, let us see whether we may not gain something by it. We have more cotton, iron, coal and wool than any other country; why should we not manufacture them? And, if necessary, why should we not even protect them, against the competition of British capital and British pauperism? Time will supply capital, but, we acknowledge freely, that the American will never work as cheap as the workmen of Manchester and Birmingham, because he will never consent to live as poorly. He need not, and he will not. This brings us to the only real and plausible reason which is, or can be given, against the protection of American manufactures. It is that the British can manufacture *cheaper*, and, therefore, if we levy a tariff on British manufactures, that is, a tax, which must be paid by the American consumer. No doubt of it, but it is an entirely delusive and superficial way of stating the case, which won't pass muster with the farmers and mechanics at all, to say nothing of the right of every small farmer to keep his dozen sheep and make his own woolen clothes, without paying a dollar of the tariff. It is his right to choose whether he will pay a tariff on foreign goods or not. To say nothing of that, suppose he must pay twenty dollars on English cottons and woollens, he pays it at his own pleasure, from day to day, throughout the year, and no tax-gatherer asks him for the money. Now, suppose you go to him and say, "You pay twenty dollars, in the tariff to protect American manufactures. Why should they be protected more than you?" "Well, won't I have to pay the twenty dollars any way?" "Oh, yes, but this is the wrong way." "Well, how should I pay it?" "Why, you should pay it in a direct tax on property, and get your English goods free. "What would be the advantage of it?" "Oh! that is free trade. You will benefit the English, and put down these New-England and New-York manufacturers." "Well, if I understand you, I am to pay the same amount of money, and have it levied by the tax man on my house and land, in order to benefit British manufacturers and destroy American manufactures?" "Oh, no—not to destroy them, only to maintain and illustrate the glorious principle of free trade." "Good morning, Sir; I think I understand you exactly. That is not my Americanism." I should like to go through the Northwest with any Goliah of free trade who chooses, and see which of us will make the most progress. If I do not understand the universal principles of transcendentalism, I understand very well what comes to the hearts and interests of American workingmen; and it shall not be my fault if they are not forewarned of British schemes and French arrogance, as they have been of Southern slavery and Southern rebellion.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Passengers From the Wm. Nelson.

The steamship *Bellona*, from Havre, arrived yesterday, brings to this port some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, burned at sea. These passengers were rescued at sea by the French steamship *Europe*. The *Bellona* saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff in the gulf stream.

Death in Gov. Curtin's Family.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 3.

GOV. CURTIN was hastily recalled from Saratoga last night by the death of his youngest child. The remains will be taken to Bellefont for interment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War—Corrientes Wrested from the Paraguayans One Day, and Abandoned by the Allies the Next—The Paraguayans Yet Unchecked—The Argentines in the English Market for a Loan—President Mitre Gone to Assume Command of the Argentine Contingent—Prof. Agassiz in South America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

The British packet arrived yesterday, bringing the great news that the rebellion had suddenly caved in, and that nearly all the rebel chiefs were prisoners. This has opened the eyes of many here to the fact that they had long overlooked, viz: that they are the unswerving friends of the United States Government and always admired President LINCOLN. They surrender, just as their friends in the South have done.

The city was startled by the first rumors of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. As three different sources of information all united in this statement, there was gloom over all the Americans here, and also over Argentines generally, such as is seldom known. A meeting of American citizens was held, and committees appointed, to consider appropriate means of expression of sympathy and grief. A more general meeting was held at the American Legation, and resolutions were passed, copies of which will be forwarded to the Department of State, to President LINCOLN'S family, and to the government here. Rev. Mr. GOODFELLOW, the American clergyman here, was requested to deliver an appropriate discourse in the American Church in this city. It was also provided that emblems of mourning be worn for thirty days, and all festivities be suspended for that time.

The discourse was delivered on Sunday, June 11 inst., to a densely-crowded house. It was a brief discussion of the doctrine of providence in national calamities, and contained a very just and graphic description of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as to his abilities, character and eminent services. It was heard with the deepest attention, and will be repeated.

The war here is progressing slowly. The Argentine and Brazilian forces are now at Goya, some thirty leagues below Corrientes. On the 25th of May Gen. PARMERO made a brilliant dash, and took the City of Corrientes from the Paraguayans. But before the short battle ended 6,000 troops, notified by telegraph, were on the way for reinforcement, and next day the victorious troops retired.

The Paraguayan forces are now in three strong bodies; one advancing through the Province of Corrientes; one about to cross the River Uruguay into Brazil at San Tomé, and one guarding the southern portion of Paraguay. The advance bodies in Corrientes of the two belligerents are about eight leagues apart to-day. To-morrow, it is said, President MITRE will depart as Commander-in-Chief to take the field. Rumor also declares that President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, is also to command in person.

The public has the utmost confidence in President MITRE as an able General and as an honest man. Thus far the Paraguayans have fought well, and their forces from 60,000 to 80,000, under arms, will make a formidable force to be met.

The headquarters of the Argentine forces are at Concordia, about 80 leagues from here, on the Uruguay River. Concordia has about 5,000 inhabitants. This is a very valuable base of operations and of supplies, accessible and unexposed.

This government is about to offer its bonds in England to the amount of twelve millions of dollars. As it has no foreign debt it is hoped that a loan can easily be made.

EDWARD A. HOPKINS, well known in connection with our old quarrel with Paraguay, has returned here. He is still identified with projects for the advancement of this country.

An excavation last week in the centre of this city opened up in the old market a subterranean passage, dark and mysterious, and leading no one knows where. It is evidently very old. Bones and human hair were found in it.

President MITRE received the formal salutations of the diplomatic body here before departing for the seat of war.

The members of Congress here are to wear crape for three days for President LINCOLN.

One of the scientific party that has come to South America, has arrived here. Prof. AGASSIZ leads the party that is to ascend the Amazon, and his brother-in-law, Mr. CAREY, comes to the River Plate.

The Paraguayan forces fired into a small boat of the British war steamer *Dotorell*, killing two or three men. The boat had gone unmolested to the Brazilian fleet, and on returning was unchallenged, but fired on. It has enraged the British public here.

On the departure of President MITRE for the seat of war, the Vice-President assumes his place. This is Doctor DON MARCOS PAEZ, a civilian, and a man of great ability. Dr. ALSINU becomes President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

The silver dollar is worth to-day $29 paper, and it has remained at about that for some time.

The Winter is not dry nor cold, so that there is every prospect of a fine year for all sheep farmers.

SARATOGA.

The National Temperance Convention—Political Fossils—Bereavement of Gov. Curtin—Herman—Gen. Hooker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

The great sensation of the present week is the convocation of the National Temperance Convention—its fifth session. There are already nearly or quite three hundred delegates present representing twenty or more States, and a dozen or more delegates from different parts of the world, including Siam and Canada. These delegates with their friends, (some of them have brought their whole families along,) probably has increased the transient population by nearly two thousand souls—a very perceptible increase in a small village like this, where every stranger is at once recognized; but this crowd mainly patronizes Congress Spring, and not the hotel bars, so that they are not likely to add materially to the arduous duties of the constabulary force. To-day I presume there are twice as many visitors in Saratoga as ever were here at one time before, and yet all are comfortably provided for, and there is room for more yet. The explanation of this is that nearly every householder in town has opened his doors to accommodate strangers.

The convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, Broadway. Chancellor WADSWORTH called the body to order, and made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and a temporary organization was effected by electing the following-named

OFFICERS.

J. N. STEARNS, Chairman.
Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, New-York, Secretary.
Rev. J. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., Secretary.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, of New-York.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization:

Prof. A. B. Palmer, Michigan; B. H. Mills, Illinois; Otis Clapp, Massachusetts; J. B. Merwin, New-York; J. A. Briggs, Ohio; S. P. Ransom, New-Jersey; J. M. Lincoln, Maine; Benjamin Jay, New-York.

This committee reported the following-named gentlemen as

PERMANENT OFFICERS,

and the report was unanimously adopted.

President—His Excellency Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, who was conducted to the chair by Mr. SPOONER, of Massachusetts, and Gen. SMITH, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Neal Dow, Maine; G. E. Aldrich, Massachusetts; Dr. Sheldon, Vermont; Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, New-Hampshire; Hon. A. C. Barstow, Rhode Island; Judge Dutton, Connecticut; Hon. Ch. Hathaway, New-York; Robert M. Forrest, Pennsylvania; R. B. McDonald, Delaware; Rev. S. M. Lawton, New-Jersey; Rev. J. Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.; Rev. W. B. Christopher, Illinois; Timothy Parsons, Missouri; Prof. A. B. Palmer, Michigan; Rev. Mr. Bliss, Tennessee; Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Ohio; S. Morrell, Canada West; John Dungal, Montreal; Rev. S. R. Howe, Missionary to Siam; J. W. Wadsworth, Ohio.

Business Committee—Rev. T. L. Cuyler, New-York; J. N. Stearns, New-York; Rev. John Marsh, D. D., New-York; Ex-Gov. Dutton, Connecticut; Wm. B. Spooner, Massachusetts; E. Remington, New-York; Rev. Mr. Bliss, Tennessee; Dr. Charles Jewett, Connecticut; James Black, Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—J. B. Merwin, United States Army; Rev. J. B. Dunn, New-York; J. M. W. Gaist, Pennsylvania; Rev. S. M. Usher, Boston; B. H. Mills, Michigan; J. M. Lincoln, Maine.

Committee on Resolutions—Rev. J. W. Chickering, Massachusetts; J. A. Briggs, New-York; Rev. Dr. Fowler, Utica; R. A. Law, Illinois; G. L. Foster, Michigan; S. B. Ranson, New-Jersey; Col. Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania; Rev. M. Atkinson, Oregon: Rev. L. Perrin, Connecticut.

Committee on Finance—E. Remington, New-York; W. J. King, Rhode Island; Rev. William White Williams, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Rules—Rev. John Marsh, D. D., New-York; Ex-Gov. Holly, Connecticut; James A. Briggs, Ohio.

Letters were read from Gens. HOWARD and FISK, expressing their regrets at being unable to attend. Subsequent information leads to the belief that Gen. HOWARD will be here to-morrow.

THANKSGIVING.

The Business Committee made the following report, which was adopted unanimously, and acted upon, the whole congregation participating: "The Business Committee report, that they would, first of all, call upon the convention to bow with humble reverence and devout thanksgiving before Almighty God, for conducting our nation so speedily and gloriously through the terrible war in which it has been engaged with rebel States; for the noble Chief Magistrates, past and present, and the valiant commanders, both on sea and land, with which we have been favored; for the high state of temperance, morality, religion, and valor which have prevaded our forces; for the overthrow of the cruel and accursed system of slavery, and the liberation of four millions in human bondage, and for the opportunity now given us to seek, in this national gathering, a deliverance from intemperance, that other great blot upon our national escutcheon; so that we may, under the smile of Divine Providence, move on, through coming generations, in an unparalleled course of liberty, righteousness, and peace."

The committee propose that, when the acknowledgment is taken, it be taken standing, followed by singing—

"My Country, 'tis of thee."

OFFER OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

A communication was received from Messrs. LELAND BROTHERS, offering the Opera House, connected with the Union Hotel, to the convention, in which to hold its sessions. The committee to whom the communication was referred subsequently reported, thanking the Messrs. LELANDS for their courtesy, but as they had already been provided with a place in which to hold their sessions, it would not be required, intimating, however, that they might possibly desire to hold a public meeting in the Opera House.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Committee on Rules reported in favor of holding three daily sessions, between 9 A. M, and 1 o'clock P. M., 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening at 8 o'clock; that all resolutions be presented in writing and be read and referred to the Business Committee, unless otherwise ordered by the convention; all business to be taken up as presented by Business Committee, unless otherwise ordered by the convention; no person to speak more than ten minutes at one time, or more than twice on the same subject, without consent of the convention; all committees to be appointed by the President unless otherwise ordered.

This ended the proceedings of the morning session.

The church was crowded to excess this morning, and great unanimity prevailed. The delegates feel that if there ever was a time for active work it is now, and that temperance men everywhere should be aroused to action at once. During the last four years great inactivity has prevailed, owing to the condition of the country, which has paralyzed all works purely of a reformatory character; but now that peace has been restored to the land, the temperance men propose to buckle on their armor again for the fight and not rest until the evil of intemperance has been crushed; backsliders are fast returning, and the indications are now that the cause will make more rapid advancement than ever.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait upon Major-Gen. HOOKER and others belonging to the army who could be found, and inviting them to be present during the sessions of the convention. The committee subsequently reported that they had ascertained that Gen. HOOKER had suddenly been called to New-York and had just left town, and the only soldier to be found was JOHN CONLY, Twenty-ninth New-York, who lost an arm at the second battle of Bull Run. He was invited to take a seat, which he did.

A communication was read from the English Temperance Association, and referred to the Business Committee.

A motion was made to so amend the rules as to permit all resolutions to go direct to the Committee on Resolutions, the chairman of the Business Committee, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, stating that he had come to Saratoga partly to improve his health, and the committee had all that could be reasonably expected they would attend to in this hot weather. Upon an explanation being made that the committee was expected to pass the resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without involving any labor, the motion was therefore withdrawn. Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Boston, presented a paper, as to the relation between temperance and religion, early history in connection with religion, &c., which was read and referred, and also the following resolution, offered by the same gentleman, in connection with his paper:

Resolved, That whereas, the temperance reform, in its inception and early progress, was in great measure a religious movement through the pulpit, the Sabbath school and the Christian press, directed to the removal of intemperance, not only as a social evil, but as a sin against God, a curse to the Church and the ministry, and a hindrance to human welfare, both spiritual and temporal, a movement based on Scripture principles, impelled by religious motives, and prosecuted in a spirit of Christian love to God and man, and of reliance on divine aid; this convention, while recognizing all legitimate aids, would record their undiminished confidence in those highest motives and Scriptural means, and greatly desire a spotless example and zealous coöperation from all the ministers and members of every branch of the Christian Church.

Mr. SPOONER, of Massachusetts, said in his opinion, in two-thirds of the churches in Boston, there had not been an average of one temperance sermon a year preached for the last twenty years, and spoke of the increase of intemperance among church members as the consequence of this neglect.

Rev. Mr. BLISS, of Tennessee, but formerly of Massachusetts, did not believe that the statement made was based upon fact; but Mr. SPOONER reiterated it, and would stake his reputation on the truth of what he said.

Mr. TRASK, of New-York, offered a resolution that the use of tobacco is useless, and a species of intemperance. Referred.

A resolution was offered to support only temperance men for office; another to patronize only temperance men; another requesting ministers to watch over each other in the cause of temperance.

SOMETHING SCIENTIFIC.

Dr. CHARLES JEWETT read a scientific essay as to the effect upon the system of alcholic stimulants in which he asserts that it has got to be fashionable for physicians to use a great deal of alcoholic stimulants, —much more than was necessary.

One gentleman was prepared to prove that these stimulants never did any good, but always harm. The paper was referred, and at the evening session the following resolutions were reported by the committee:

Resolved, That we regard the paper presented by Dr. JEWETT on the use of alcoholic stimulants a very able one, and would recommend its publ cation.

Resolved, That while this convention, composed largely of non-medical men, does not presume to judge critically of questions of a strictly medical character, and while it particularly does not deny the powers of alcohol and alcoholic liquors as medicines in certain cases, any more than it denies the power of other articles of the materia medica, such as opium, quinine or arsenic; yet, in view of the incalculable evils arising from the use of such liquors in health, and the great danger of habits of intemperance being established by their frequent use for medicinal purposes, this body, assembled from different parts of our country, for the sole purpose, and with an anxious desire, to arrest those evils, respectfully, but earnestly, request the members of the medical profession to carefully reconsider the subject of so freely prescribing these drinks as is now the prevailing fashion, especially in chronic cases and in slight ailments; and to substitute other articles so far as the interest of their patients will allow.

Resolved, That this convention begs of medical men, in arriving at conclusions on this subject, to consider the remote as well as the immediate effects of their prescriptions, and their effect upon the moral and social as well as the physical conditions of their patients.

Resolved, That the growing evils of intemperance at the present time induce this body to resort to every proper measure to abate them, and induce this appeal to the members of a profession for which it has great respect, knowing they have immense power and commensurate responsibility in molding public sentiment and practice in the use of alcoholic beverages.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of this convention, and sent, with a request for publication, to each of the medical journals in the country.

These resolutions were under consideration throughout the evening, and the convention adjourned without taking a vote.

The discussion, such as it was, took a very wide range; but the universal sentiment seemed to be to organize, use moral suasion first and legal suasion as soon as possible, to stop the use and traffic in ardent spirits.

EX-GOV. DUTTON, of Connecticut, said that his State had the best prohibitory law ever enacted, and as long as enforced accomplished its object; but the temperance men were responsible for its only partial enforcement at the present time. If the temperance men would contribute $1,000 in each county, rumselling could be effectually stopped under this law; but they must work as the rumsellers and rumdrinkers did. The law, in his opinion, notwithstanding the statement of Judge BACON to the contrary, was not a failure—it was only partially so, for the reasons stated, and these could be remedied. In the country towns the law was the sword of Damocles held over the rumseller's head, and did much good.

The committee on credentials reported some three hundred delegates present, and the convention at about 10 o'clock P. M. adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

POLITICAL FOSSILS.

What is in the wind? Ex-President FRANK PIERCE, C. O'CONNER, Senator BAYARD of Delaware, and J. MORRISSEY Esq., dined together at the Lake House yesterday. It is supposed this meeting was not accidental but that the party has design upon President JOHNSON.

SNOBBERY.

Of course this miniature world would not be complete without representatives of the Snobocracy being present, and, very naturally, there are quite a number of this class here. One of the most prominent of the number distinguished himself above his fellows on the occasion of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S dining at Union Hotel during his recent visit to Saratoga. Unfortunately the snob had purposely secured seats at a table adjoining the one occupied by the invited guests. He first intruded himself upon the attention of the General by inviting him to drink a glass of wine—no previous introduction having taken place. The General at first seemed disposed not to recognize the attention, but finally reluctantly put the wine to his lips, in the vain hope that he would not be intruded upon again. But no. The same individual, a few minutes later, stepped to the General's side. "Did he know ABSALOM GRANT, of St. Louis? Deuced clever fellow—rich as Crœsus—a cousin, perhaps—you *must* know him?" 'No, I have not that honor," responded GRANT. "That *is* very singular." "Don't know him," again responded GRANT, in his peculiarly freezing style, such as he can so well adopt to get rid of bores, and which would have sent any ordinary man reeling back to his seat, there to remain during the remainder of the dinner. But this did not stagger his questioner; and after making some common-place remarks, again became seated. The guests, sympathizing with the General, certainly hoped this would be the last demonstration. But no. After a little period the General was approached again. Snob said "he had a splendid pair of blacks, with white rosettes and white streamers on head-stalls—handsome turnout as any in town. It was at the service of the gallant General to ride out to the lake." GRANT said he was already provided for, and again the would-be familiar man subsided into his chair. This, surely, thought all, was the last. But no. They were doomed to be disappointed and mortified again this time with a commission from a lady! who wished to kiss Gen. GRANT, provided Mrs. GRANT would give her consent. The proposition was indignantly spurned by Mrs. GRANT, who heard the singular request, and thus ended this impertinent fellow's conduct at the dinner table. Fortunate for him it was, that some of the diners in that hall did not know what was going on at the time.

HERMAN.

Mr. HERMAN, the most expert presditigitateur in the world, whose name is a household word in every clime, last evening, in the Leland Opera House gave the first of a series of three of his remarkable performances to an excellent house. The tricks performed were all entirely new and more startling than any ever before performed in presence of an American audience. With HERMAN, the impossible seems to be possible. He picks dollars out of the air, from the front of looking-glasses, ladies' waterfalls and gentlemens' hair, with wonderful facility; makes boiling hot coffee out of feathers, hot milk from the same material, and turns raw potatoes into STUART'S best blood-refined white sugar with the greatest ease and right before the audience, and without the usual stage paraphernalia to bewilder the sight. In a word, he does pretty much whatever he pleases, and while every one of course knows that it is nothing but the tricks of a juggler, still he does them so cleverly that no one can even guess how it is possible for him to do them. As a mere slight-of-hand performer, the world never perhaps saw his equal. He has just passed four years at the East, and returns to the United States perfect in several hundred new tricks never attempted before in this country by any one in the same line of business. The programme of each entertainment is entirely different.

GROVER has gone to Albany with his company to play a short engagement, but will reopen here Thursday night with the "Octoroon."

GOV. CURTIN.

This distinguished citizen received a telegram today, announcing the death of his youngest child, only ten months old, and left immediately for home. He had received a dispatch at an earlier hour stating that the child, which had been quite sick, was getting better.

Gen. HOOKER was suddenly summoned to New-York, thus cutting short his visit.

Gov. FENTON, it is expected, will arrive here to-morrow. E. A. P.

FROM UTAH.

Judge Kinney—Political Movements—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 30, 1865.

Contrary to their usual custom, the voters of Utah at last election sent a gentile, Judge KINNEY, to Congress. The Judge was an old acquaintance of theirs, having served at two periods on the Federal bench of the Territory; and moreover, he had been one of that not numerous class who had not run a muck against everything Mormon, as though, of necessity, every feature of that institution was, by universal admittance, a public nuisance, and a proper object for splenetic attack. Some of those clever folks, who profess to know several things more than their neighbors, have asserted that the Judge is really a member of the Mormon Society, secretly so made, which I take the liberty to very much doubt. Others have asserted that though KINNEY is not a Mormon, pure and simple, yet he comes as near to it as an outsider can, and all for certain purposes chiefly connected with No. 1. How this may be I do not decide, but I may observe that political friendships frequently signify very little outside of the political arena.

But whatever may have been the cause that led to the nomination of Mr. KINNEY as the servant in Congress of Utah, one thing is certain—his tenure in that office comes to an end. During a recent trip of BRIGHAM YOUNG to Utah and Juab Counties, the name of W. H. HOOPER was again presented as nominee for the office of Delegate. As is always the case, the nominee so put forth will undoubtedly win, and he may, and I have no doubt he does, consider his calling and election sure. So Mr. HOOPER will be on hand in Washington next Winter, to enlighten the great men there upon affairs in the valleys of the Great Basin.

The honorable gentleman, being in faith and name a Mormon, was recently appointed on a religious mission of importance to England. It is not declared that this mission will give way to the political nomination and election, and the probability is that Mr. HOOPER will talk politics in Washington in the Winter, and religion in Liverpool and London, in the Summer. Moreover, the gentleman is a merchant, and he most likely will have an eye to that line of thing while in the East. He made a very good spec of it last year, though since his missionary appointment he has sold out his establishment, or interest in that connection, to Mr. H. B. CLAWSON, a son-in-law of BRIGHAM YOUNG, now preaching in the East. With religion, politics and merchandise—God, country and self—to look after, Mr. HOOPER will doubtless have an industrious and interesting time the next two years; enough for one man to attend to.

Last Fourth everybody in Utah "did that which was right in his own eyes," and enjoyed himself and manifested his appreciation of "Independence Day" according to his own individual inclinations. Tuesday next will witness an imposing demonstration in this city, and, in a lesser degree, in the other settlements in the Territory. A grand procession, wherein offices, professions and trades will be amply represented, will parade the streets and proceed to the Bowery, where orations, speeches, toasts, &c., will be the order of the day.

The Indian troubles, which commenced in Saw Pete valley a few weeks ago, appear to have subsided; at least nothing has been said of any further attacks. The former were made not by the main bodies of red skins who frequent that valley, but by an unruly band who had "got mad" about something or other.

Just now there is a handsome prospect for a general Indian war from the Sierra Nevada to the Missouri, and from the Columbia to New-Mexico, and the indications are that from 20,000 to 50,000 troops will be hunting the scalping race before the warm season is over, at an expense of perhaps double that incurred by troops otherwise employed. Some valuable and substantial results ought to follow. As things now go, the mail and telegraph arrangements are a little better than no mail and telegraph at all, but not very much. As to the mail route, Gen. HUGHES is making a new route southward, between this and Denver, through Utah County, Cobble-creek Kanyon, Uintah Valley, and one or more of the parks. This route, it is asserted, shortens the distance to the States 200 miles, which I scarcely believe. The mails, it is expected, will pass over the route early in the Fall. It is a pity that the mail route and telegraph line do not keep together, and then one could assist the other, and one protection would suffice for both.

The Pacific Railroad surveyors will prospect this new route and report upon its comparative feasibility for the line of railroad.

Since BRIGHAM published his theatrical views, and declared his intention of employing no "gentile" talent, the "outside" portion of the community have felt non-suited. To abate their privations in this respect, Mr. T. A. LYNE, with "gentile" backers, has purchased a site—100x50 feet—on which a temporary hall will be soon built and devoted chiefly to the drama. Salt Lake will then boast two theatres.

FINANCIAL.

The Revenue Policy of the Government.

CLEVELAND, O., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you favor me with room in your columns for a few thoughts, suggested by the communications from "A Veteran Observer," and "William Wood," in your issues of the 24th and 25th inst., on the subject of "British Free Trade and Our Tariff?"

The sound, practical and patriotic views of "A Veteran Observer" upon military and financial topics, have given me also "aid and comfort," during the war; and the military problem being so satisfactorily solved, I confess to a peculiar satisfaction in seeing so able a publicist approach the subject which now involves the welfare of our people and the credit of the government.

I refer to the question of our policy with reference to providing the means for carrying our present burdens, and for the ultimate payment of our national debt. Whatever that policy may be, manifestly, it should be one that will cover future emergencies, as well as satisfy the present conditions of a well-sustained government credit.

A revenue policy, that for the time supplies the treasury, and at the same time makes us large purchasers of foreign goods to the neglect of our own manufactures, will not do. That soon exhausts our purchasing capacity. The stream of gold then sets steadily away from our shores, then hard times, resulting in financial distress and revulsion. Over and over again has this result been worked out in American finance during the last forty years; and because we have recovered, time and again, from such disasters, are we now, with three thousand millions of dollars to pay, justified in hazarding again the dangerous experiment?

I am aware that such a tariff, as will afford our various manufacturing interests but trifling protection, may meet the present wants of the Treasury; but is such a tariff anything but a temporary expedient? Our ultimate reliance for the means of sustaining the national credit, is upon the *wealth creating capacity* of our people. The measure of that capacity is found in the extent to which the industry of the country, with all the enormous power which modern discoveries in science and the arts give to it, is applied to the development of our own material resources and the conversion of our own raw products. Now, a revenue policy, which does not protect our own manufactures, evidently contracts the scope of our industry and fatally diminishes our wealth-creating capacity; and if we allow our manufacturing interests to become paralyzed by the joint operation of low duties and high excise taxes, we simply ignore the first condition of an enduring prosperity, a varied and profitable industry. Our home industry must be encouraged and protected at every point, where it can act upon and convert our vast resources and natural advantages into wealth. The field, the forest, the factory, the furnace, and the mine, must feed each other. The revenue policy that tends to these results we believe to be the only one that will insure the support of our national credit in the near future. Such a policy will draw foreign capital and skilled labor to our own shores, and will enrich us, while a policy which discourages the growth of a varied manufacturing system, and thereby forces our industry into confined limits, repels foreign labor and capital, and can result only in our financial subservience to other countries. Let us learn a lesson from the growth of British power and wealth. "It is wise to be taught by our enemy." We hear much of "British free trade," but we should remember that this "free trade" means, substantially, no more than the admission, free, into British ports, of the raw products of other countries, by which Great Britain hopes to maintain the position of manufacturer for the world. From the time of the establishment of extensive manufactures in Great Britain, up to a few years ago, when she had gained the control of the markets of the world, her revenue policy, home and colonial, was strictly protective, and under that policy she grew rich and strong. But when the growth of her manufactures, and increase of population, had rendered cheaper food, and increased supplies of raw materials necessary, she then inaugurated "free trade," which simply means the admission of food and raw materials, free, into British ports, and free admission into the ports of other countries, of her manufactured goods. This, substantially, is British "free trade."

As we understand the views of your correspondent, Mr. WOOD, he would refuse not only direct but incidental protection to our manufacturing interests, on the ground that, to the extent of the protection, the manufacturer is enriched at the expense of the consumer. There is a plain and conclusive answer to this objection. If protective duties enrich the manufacturer, the profitableness of his business inevitably creates competition, and the article soon comes to the consumer at the lowest possible price, while the profitable business of the manufacturer has all the while furnished remunerating employment to large numbers of consumers.

We have at this moment, in the state of the iron interest in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, an illustration of the effect of a want of practical protection. The tariff on imported iron and steel, and the internal revenue taxes on their manufacture here, were supposed to be so adjusted by the last Congress as to give some protection to these interests; but the large decline in gold has opened our ports to the foreign manufacture to such an extent as to compel four-fifths of the rolling-mills and furnaces in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania to go out of blast. Our coal mines, our shipping, our canals and our railroads, whose business is largely dependent upon the prosperity of these iron interests, all, of course, share the injury.

The government received from these interests last year an enormous revenue, in taxes—but unless there is such an adjustment, by the next Congress, of the tariff and the Internal Revenue taxes, as will afford them protection, the vast capital represented in these interests must lie idle—the labor it has employed must turn to other fields, and the government lose a larger revenue than it can receive from low duties on foreign iron. But we have much exceeded our intended limits.

We will only repeat that we believe that we can solve the financial problem now before us, only through the aid of such a revenue policy as will protect our manufacturing interests, and thus allow our industry, with all its natural advantages of soil, climate and position, to bear directly, and with its most powerful effect upon the development of our material resources.

G. H. E.

The Tennessee Elections.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

In the Congressional election in this State today, CAMPBELL, Opposition, carried the city by 231 majority. It is now expected that he will carry the district by 2,000 majority.

MAYNARD, in the Knoxville district, and COOPER, in the Shelbyville district, both Union, have majorities so far as heard from, and will probably be elected.

Col. STOKES, (Union,) in the Chattanooga District, is also ahead as far as heard from. No reports have been received from West Tennessee.

The election in this city and throughout Middle Tennessee, passed off very quietly. No such interest was manifested as was expected. The vote was very light; over 2,000 less votes were cast in this city than there were registered voters.

Convention of Deaf Mutes.

A convention of deaf mutes will assemble in Wieting Hall, at Syracuse, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 30th of August, and continue during Thursday, to organize an association and to form a constitution. There will be some addresses. The friends of deaf mutes are earnestly invited to be present. Communications may be addressed to either N. M. DUNCAN, No. 285 First-avenue, or M. D. BARTLETT, No. 78 East Broadway, New-York City.

M. D. BARTLETT, Chairman,
N. M. DUNCAN, Secretary,
F. M. CUMISKEY,
F. CAMPBELL,
GEO. W. SCHUTT,
Committee.

It is requested that the editors throughout this State will please publish this circular.

Who Quelled the Riot?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to correct a statement that appeared in your issue of yesterday, July 28, in which you state that two companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps quelled the riot in this city last Wednesday evening. It was two companies of HANCOCK'S Corps, (Fifth Regiment,) commanded by Lieut. STANLEY A. BROWN, instead of those you state. Please correct the mistake, and oblige G. H. STODDARD,

Lieutenant Fifth Regiment, First A. C.

CAMP GILMORE, CONCORD, N. H., July 29, 1865.

The Algonquin and Her Trial.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your journal this morning a letter on the subject of the *Algonquin*, dated at Washington, and signed "Justitia," which evidently is inspired by high authority, and therefore deserves notice. Who is "Justitia?" Is it Capt. FOX, or Mr. ISHERWOOD, or some of the contractors or engineers? Why does not "Justitia" give the public his real name when he appeals to the public, so that the public may judge for themselves, whether the assumed title means justice, or only an attempt to *avoid justice*? But whoever he is, he evidently has the official sanction and access to the department records; for he quotes the contract, of which but two copies exist, one on file and one in my hands; and it is a fair inference that he makes the best defence of the department that they know how to plead.

"Justitia" says that the contract requires the power to be ascertained by the "usual tests;" and he declares that "the *usual tests* are the measurement of the power by means of the well-known indicator employed the world over for this purpose, and the weighing of the coal"—the trial to be made at the dock. It is a pity that the Navy Department did not think of this method earlier. Capt. FOX *at first* ordered the *Algonquin* to be run in the North River, against the affidavit of JOHN BAIRD, and had her partly filled with coal the next working day after her arrival here, for the purpose of that trial. The unanimous denunciation of the press and of the public arrested him in his scheme; and he now discovers that a *trial at the dock, with indicator*, is the one provided for in the contract; and now the people's money must be spent in unloading the coal and hiring a dock, when a run on the river would cost nothing.

"Justitia," however, makes one true statement, to which I propose to hold the department. He says that when the wheels on both vessels are the same, and dip the same in the water, they will "*themselves become a perfect dynamometer*; and if they be revolved faster by one engine than the other, that engine *unquestionably* develops the most power." That is true exactly! But the department won't submit to this "*perfect dynamometer;*" they insist on the construction of an *indicator* diagram with JOHN BAIRD or ISHERWOOD, to make the calculations, as the only "perfect dynamometer" which would give them any show of success; and to that combination I don't propose to submit, to the best of my present knowledge, information and belief. I am now in correspondence with Rear-Admiral GREGORY to settle the terms of the trials, and I will give the public the correspondence when it is matured.

"Justitia" overwhelms me with the announcement that the Navy Department "has no correspondence with *me;* and has nothing whatever to do with *me*." This is not generous in "Justitia." Surely it is misfortune enough to have fallen under the displeasure of three such exalted beings as Secretary WELLES, Assistant Secretary FOX, and Engineer-in-Chief ISHERWOOD, without being reproached with the calamity. A magnanimous man never exults over an unfortunate foe.

But "Justitia" is mistaken in his facts. The Navy Department *has* had *something* "to do with me." They issued a libelous pamphlet against me, containing twenty-two engraved caricatures, and forty-five pages of print, holding me up to ridicule, because I will continue to believe that JAMES WATT, MANOTH and REGNAULT, knew more about the laws of steam, than was learned by a *newspaper reporter* in an experiment tried on an old engine tied fast to the dock in Lake Erie—where the trick of proving that there is *no benefit in expansion*, by tying up to the dock, was first learned. This libel was distributed extensively from the Navy Department, and *franked* through the post-office as *official business*. I have a copy of it in the original envelope, sent by mail, with the Navy Department's frank as *official business*, and with the compliments of G. V. FOX, written in it by himself. That distinguished statesman and patriot, kept a large pile of these libels in the office which he adorns by his presence, and distributed them to all persons whose business required them to visit that dignified place, to the great disgust of many gentlemen, and to the great delight of those whose happiness it is to picture to us the proclivity of democracies, and the certain failure of our form of government. Yours, &c.

EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

No form of Dyspepsia can resist the curative influence of BIOKRENE. It revolutionizes the digestive functions, and reinforces all the powers of life. Though the health may have been broken down for years, and the constitution apparently ruined, BIOKRENE will restore the invalid to his or her original vigor. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. M. S. Brown, Metaphysical Physician and discoverer of the great Metaphysical Discovery, which effectually cures every disease of both mind and body, including Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption, &c., &c., will be at her rooms, No. 51 Bond-st., on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th insts., where her celebrated medicines can be had at all times. The price is reduced to $4 per package and three packages for $10, so that no family need be without it, as it is the prevention as well as the cure of disease.

Persons Suffering with Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, should at once obtain a bottle of the *Red Jacket Stomach Bitters*. No family should be without them. They are for sale by all druggists throughout the country.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic-stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair-dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.** For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

COLE—CRAPSER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, Mr. DE WITT CLINTON COLE and Miss VICTORINE S. CRAPSER, all of this city.

TOWNSEND—MERRIMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, at Holland Patent, N. Y., by Rev. Albert Corliss, Col. BENJAMIN R. TOWNSEND and Miss ALLIE F. MERRIMAN, of Mendham, N. J.

THORP—WINTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, HENRY B. THORP, of New-York, son of the late Gen. Charles W. Thorp, of Fairfield, Conn., and ISABEL, third daughter of Mr. Henry R. Winter, of the former city.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, THOMAS BOOTH, in his 73d year, for the last 37 years a resident of the City of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 95 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BON.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, ANDREW M., only son of Isidore M. and Mary Ann Bon.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 163 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, PETER G. BERGEN, in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

CALLENDER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 3, GENEVIEVE ANTHON, wife of William N. Callender, and daughter of the late John Anthon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

FAIRWEATHER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 3, after a lingering illness, ANN ELIZA, wife of Wm. H. Fairweather, aged 54 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

FOX.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, MARGARET FOX, widow of the late John D. Fox, of Arcadia, Wayne County, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 5th inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GETTY.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, REBECCA VAN BUREN, infant daughter of Samuel Emmet and Susan Emily Getty.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at 5 o'clock on Friday, Aug. 4.

LEGGETT.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, THOMAS LEGGETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his son-in-law, Joseph T. Moore, Linneas-st., Flushing, L. I., on 6th day, (Friday,) at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Trains leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferry at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at Flushing depot.

LORD.—At the residence of her brother, West Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 3, MARY E., daughter of the late Clarissa and Samuel Lord, aged 23 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church, corner Clinton-av. and the Paterson Plankroad, Hudson City. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

PETERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 3, H. NELSON, son of Horatio N. and Emily A. Peters, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 198 Mulberry-st., Newark.

STRYKER.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, Aug. 3, BLANDINA, infant daughter of A. Cadmus and Elizabeth Vanderveer Stryker.

Her remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment, this (Friday) afternoon.

SAMANOS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, AUGUTUS A. SAMANOS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 East 41st-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Aug. 4.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 3, HARRIET R. SMITH, daughter of the late Pelig and Mary Smith. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THURSTON.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, Surgeon A. HENRY THURSTON, U. S. Volunteers, aged 32 years and 10 months.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

VAUGHAN.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, CHARLOTTE, wife of Richard Vaughan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., without further invitation.

WINSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, CHARLES WINSON, aged 33 years.

The funeral services will take place in the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George Gerard, the Consul of the United States at St. Helena, of the death, on the 6th day of June last, at that port, of WALTER NICKERSON, a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a seaman on board the bark *Gazette*, of New-Bedford.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL THIS WEEK.

GOMERY OF MONTGOMERY.

A striking new novel by the author of "Philip Thaxter." One large handsome volume, cloth bound, price $2.
***Also, a finer edition in two volumes, price $3.

Squibob Papers—A comic book by John Phœnix	$1 50
Looking Around—A new novel by A. S. Rœ	1 50
Orpheus C. Kerr Papers—A third series	1 50
Wylder's Hand—An exciting new English novel	1 75
Fairy Fingers—Mrs. Ritchie Mowatt's new novel	1 75
St. Philips—New novel, by author of "Rutledge."	1 75
Hugh Worthington—Mrs. Holmes' new novel	1 50
Mary Brandagee—A new "woman's novel."	1 75
Superior Fishing—Roosevelt's new sporting book	2 00

Mr. CARLETON begs leave to notify booksellers that there will be no alterations in the prices of any of his publications before Jan. 1, 1866.

***All handsomely bound in cloth, and sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

Dr. S. CLESSON PRATT, No. 793 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, respectfully invites the attention of persons interested, to the means and facilities at his command, for the safe, efficient and rational treatment of Catarrh, Throat and Bronchial Diseases, by MEDICAL HYDROKONIA. Reference is given to the numerous patients in daily attendance at his professional rooms, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the uptown offices as follows: Stations A. and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

PHELPS' HEADACHE TETRAGONS—The great cure for headache, sickness of stomach, loss of appetite, constipation and all bilious affections. Sold by principal druggists. Wholesaled by LOVEJOY, No. 98 Fulton-st.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 30 Madison-st.

Militia Exemptions.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the following correspondence in relation to exemptions from the State Militia service:

SYRACUSE, July 29, 1865.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR,—We see from the inclosed paragraphs from the papers in your city, that the assessors cannot exempt persons belonging to the National Guard on property to the amount of five hundred dollars, as was the law heretofore. Paragraph No. 1, in which the military claim that the law only applies to those persons who have joined the military since the passage of the act. Paragraph No. 2 claims that all are debarred from receiving this exemption of five hundred dollars under the law. In our city we have a great many exemptions, and it is very important that we should understand the law, so as to shape our official business in harmony with it. If you please to send us a copy of the law, and also your opinion in regard to allowing these persons five hundred dollars on their property, as we have done heretofore, the law and your opinion upon it will enable us to do what the law intends assessors should do. Our Board of Assessors meet on the 1st day of August to revise the assessment roll, therefore we should be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient to yourself. We also have a large number of persons that have served seven years in the militia with discharge papers, that are exempt for life; are they still to be exempted? Very truly yours,

TIMOTHY C. CHEENEY, JOSIAH BRINTNELL,
ALEX. McKINSTRY, GEORGE COOK,
Assessors of the City of Syracuse.

The Secretary of State requested the opinion of the Attorney-General on the questions presented by the assessors, and it will be found annexed:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, July 31, 1865.

Hon. C. M. Depew:

DEAR SIR: The one hundred and forty-sixth section of the act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, &c., passed April 23, 1862, provides that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the military forces of this State, shall be exempt from jury duty and from the payment of highway taxes, not exceeding six days in any one year; and every such person not assessed for highway taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction in the assessment of his real and personal property to the amount of five hundred dollars.

This latter clause is not retained in the amended Militia Law of April 29, 1865; and it is believed by some that the provision is abrogated in respect to all, including those enlisting into the National Guard before the amended act was passed.

I do not concur in that view of the case. Those who enlisted previous to the passage of the amended act of 1865, did so under the provisions of the act of 1862, and the provisions in section 146 entered into and formed a part of the contract at the time of their enlistment. They are entitled to the benefits of those provisions, and in my opinion no legislative enactments can deprive them of those benefits.

Truly yours, JOHN COCHRANE,
Attorney-General.

THE WHALING FLEET AT THE NORTH.—Our ship owners are anxiously awaiting further news from the whaling fleet in the Arctic and the Ochotsk, fearing, of course, and expecting intelligence of the destruction of still more of their vessels by the pirate. There is a bare possibility that the Captain of the *Shenandoah*, reflecting upon the information given by the *Sophia Thornton*, may have relinquished his devilish work; but the news brought by the *Milo* represents that he expressed a determination to destroy the vessels in the Arctic, and then those in the Ochotsk. The interruption of telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast is, just now, peculiar vexations.

On Friday and Saturday the ship owners here effected insurance upon their vessels, at offices in New-York (the offices here having already taken their limit) to the amount of over one million dollars. The rate—15 per cent.—is heavy; but the sleep of the insured is more quiet. The premium notes are large, but the insured will be better pleased to pay them, than to have the amounts deducted upon a settlement of their losses.—*New-Bedford Mercury, July 31.*

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 28th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.—The Directors of the American Umbrella Frame Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., for the quarter ending July 1, payable on and after Sept. 1 prox.

Aug. 1, 1865. JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 13 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, (rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865, for the supply of

2,031 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.

691 tons cast-iron curved pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.

6 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

All proposals must have the words "Proposal for cast-iron pipe," also the name of the parties proposing, and the date of presentation indorsed on the envelope.

Blank forms for the proposals and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.

(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7:30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7:30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE, Secretary.

OIL STOCKS AT A HEAVY DISCOUNT.—Mr. Muller sold at auction 1,000 shares Napoleon Oil Stock on WEDNESDAY, 2d inst., at $5 50 for the entire lot, being about half a cent per share. It is not many weeks since this stock brought from $10 to $12 per share on the Petroleum Exchange.

PARTIES SEEKING INVESTMENT IN bond and mortgage security, apply to S. LEO & CO., No. 142 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtedness of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April, of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and they shall be made payable to order, or bearer, and are transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids, or portions thereof, as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that no bonds shall be sold at less than par value thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the Bonds of the State of Connecticut which shall be issued under the act to which this act is in addition, shall be and remain exempt from taxation by or under State or Municipal authority.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

Approved, July 21, 1865.

CARD.

BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.

For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

LINCOLN FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, $1,000,000. Shares of $50 each, will be opened at their offices on the 16th day of August, at 8 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., and continue till the whole amount is subscribed.

J. RICKETTS PENTZ,
ALBERT DEGROOT,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
BENJAMIN VAN RIKER,
ISAAC S. VALENTINE,
Commissioners.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute

PERSONAL.

O. B. & CO.—THE ONE-HORSE CAR WAS SENT up to-day. W. H.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865.
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 23 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.

PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27½ in. diameter; stroke, 26½ in. diameter.

PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.

BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	468 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING,
CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in hair cloth, carved black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany falling tables, black walnut and gilt frame pier mirrors, marble slabs and brackets, hair, husk and straw mattresses; bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, hat stands, table cloths, sheets, pillow and bolster cases; also, china, crockery and glass ware, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,

MALAGA RAISINS—750 packages Malaga Raisins, bunch and layers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
vs.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.

SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.

Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.

A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.

A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.

An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;

A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;

A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.

AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby creatd and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions, of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall, then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION, thoroughly qualified to instruct young misses in all of the English branches, general literature, French, music, Latin, German and the rudiments of Italian, desires an engagement as resident governess in a family of refinement, where careful instruction would be desired and appreciated, and the kindness of the home circle extended; full satisfaction will be given and liberal remuneration required; unexceptionable reference furnished. Address for ten days Miss A. L. BROOKS, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A GRADUATE OF ST. MARY'S HALL desires a situation as teacher in September. English, music, drawing and French taught. Address Box No. 107 Post-office, Auburn, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN TEACHER WANTED for classics in an Episcopal seminary; $600 and board. Can see the Principal, early to-day, at National Teachers' Institute, No. 486 Broadway.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as daily governess, or assistant in a school; references given and required. Call, or address TEACHER, No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE—MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call. Save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.

The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.

EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructers. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenœus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.* C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

$30—BOARD AND ENGLISH BRANCHES, for ten weeks, to scholars under 12; no extra charge for books, &c.; piano $10; French $5. Accompanied to school. Address
ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

AMERICAN FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT IN FIVE months by a native Spaniard and experienced professor. Address Box No. 165 New-York Post-office.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

DRY GOODS

SUMMER BATHING.

A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
AND
CAMBRIC AND LINEN SETS,
EMBROIDERED IN NEW DESIGNS,
just imported and opened by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

NECK-TIE MANUFACTURERS.—A quantity of goods suitable for Neck-Ties for sale at No. 168 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AT $1,300, $1,400 and $1,800, beautifully located at East New-York, with with 5, 6, and 8 rooms: possession given immediately. Also, 30 cottages and elegant dwellings, $1,150 to $8,500; 760 lots at $150 to $350. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—50 ACRES, 20 cleared; good house and barn nearly new; small orchard; a fine natural lake, filled with fish, located in Sullivan County, twelve miles from Port Jervis, less than two miles from canal, railroad station and post-office; price $1,500. Apply to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 24 Beekman-st., second floor, from 1 to 3 P. M.

60,000 ACRES ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISconsin, Michigan and other States lands, $1 to $20 per acre; large farm, including valuable factory property and 30 dwellings, near the city; several beautiful places near Summit, N. J.; a great variety of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange very liberally. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1¼ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house 40 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overtopping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND FORGE shops for sale a bargain, on easy terms, doing a large profitable business, convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SUITABLE for a small private family, between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 10 to 12 this day. Rent $150 per month.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR and a half's drive of New-York City; must be commodious, substantial, stone or brick building, with unlimited supply of water; prompt cash if desired. Address FACTORY, with necessary particulars as to price, situation, &c., Box No 2,805 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN, OR IN THE VIcinity of Wall-st., from South to Pearl. Ground floor preferred. Address W, Box No. 573 New-York Post-office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board; also one large fourth story room; price reasonable. Inquire at (new number) No. 332 East 13th-st.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen; also, a single room; private family; references required. Apply at No. 195 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have commenced opening
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IN NEW COLORS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS,
Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.

LINEN GOODS,
consisting of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK,
RED-END DIAPERS,
SHIRTINGS, HUCKS,
TWILLED TOWELINGS and
NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS,
CREAM CANVAS,
BROWN CANVAS,
BURLAPS, HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
a full assortment of
WITNEY, GLENDALE AND ONECO BLANKETS,
(Union and all wool,)
THE
CELEBRATED ROB ROY FLANNELS,
and all desirable makes of
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS.
All favorite brands of
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS,
DRILLS, TICKS,
DENIMS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, COTTONADES, &c.
All well-known brands of
DOMESTIC PRINTS.
ALSO,
a large and well-selected stock of
BROADCLOTHS,
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.,
suitable for clothiers' and fashionable tailors' trade, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ....(Nearly ready).... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT .... (Building) .... Great power.
PEREIRE .... (Building) .... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS .... (Building) .... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE... A. BOCANDI.... FRIDAY .... Aug. 18
EUROPE .... A. DUCHESNE... FRIDAY .... Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY ...... Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK ...... SATURDAY .... Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ...... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16. .... COSTA RICA .... WEIR,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1. .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
THE NEVADA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9. Agents in Savannah, Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The fine fast sailing steamship
ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GIDEON POTT and GEORGE F. PAYSON, under the firm name of GIDEON POTT & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding affairs of the late copartnership will be liquidated by GEORGE P. PAYSON, who has sole authority to act in the premises.
(Signed) G. POTT,
GEO. P. PAYSON.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
THEODORE AMES RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
MERRIAM & BELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-lawl0wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN, } Executors.
Jy7-law6mF. EMILY R. MARCHER, }

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who thoroughly understands the English and American style of cooking; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Apply at No. 113½ 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands the European and American style of cooking; has unexceptionable city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 100 West 29th-st., southwest corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE would like to find a situation for a first-class lady's maid; one who is competent to fulfill her duties in every way; can be highly recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 85 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERmaid, with excellent city reference, a situation as fine washer and ironer; does up muslins; or as waitress; wages $9; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has the best of city reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH PROTestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer; good references given. Call at No. 42 Henry-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; he is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business, graperies, green-houses, flowers and vegetables; references unexceptionable. Address F. S., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A VERY REspectable man and his wife; he is a good coachman and groom and careful driver; can do good plain gardening; she is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; are willing to work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good references from last employer. Call at Mr. TRAINOR'S, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a German, married; has a thorough knowledge of his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Call or address D. B., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions in a settled family as coachman and cook; both are Protestants and young; no objection to the country. Address for two days J. D., No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY AN Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is married, wife and one child. Address G. M. H., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SERVANT man, a short time landed, a situation as waiter or assistant in a private family; has good English reference. Address WAITER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; would go in the country; very good city references. Inquire for T. C. W., at Lowry's, harness-maker, No. 9 East 19th-st., Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent middle-aged man as assistant gardener and to do general farm work; has good reference. Call or address JOHN, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or any other light work; speaks German and writes a good hand. Address G. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as gardener; good city referenees. Address J. K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—WANTed, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had one year's experience in the business. Address CLERK, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO—A PERSON WHO would act as agent or on commission for any person or business he would be favored with. Address Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, in city or country to sell, POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; a companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make $100 to $200 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

WANTED—A HEAD GARDENER'S SITUAtion by a Scotchman; is a good landscape florist and propagator; would take charge of the farm and dairy as a whole, and board the hands; his services would be invaluable to parties about purchasing a place; references reliable and satisfactory. Address C. T. C., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—IN A BANKER'S OFFICE, A LAD about sixteen, who resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 206 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a drygoods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, stating experience, references and salary.

SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS traveling salesman for glassware and chandeliers, to whom liberal compensation will be given. Apply to H. A. STILL & CO., No. 43 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. References required.

PAPER-HANGINGS TRAVELER.—A first-class man, acquainted with the business, will hear of a good opening by addressing Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULly advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.
WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Grand Ballet Divertisement, the
BEAUTY OF SEVILLE,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer. Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished CONCORD LADY SKATER, will execute the most intricate movements on parlor skates.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND,
OR, THE TWO FUGITIVES.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM .... "Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA .... "Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA .... "The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1865,
BENEFIT OF
the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
on which occasion will be performed
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan .... Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan .... Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly .... Mr. Williamson
Bernie O'More .... Mr. Brown
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow" ... Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan .... Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh" .... Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann .... Mrs. John Sefton
SATURDAY—Sixth night of the COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FIRST BENEFIT
of the young and fascinating comedienne,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
who will appear in
TWO CHARACTERS,
supported by Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH and the ENTIRE COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4,
JEALOUS WIFE.
Mrs. Oakley .... Miss KATE REIGNOLDS.
Major Oakley .... Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH.
To conclude with
ANDY BLAKE.
Andy Blake .... Miss KATE REIGNOLDS.
General Daly .... Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 8 .... Concludes at 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT DRAMA.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTY-FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.
THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.
FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse $650, for all ages; two-mile heats.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.
FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinordine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaran, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Lucilla, Olata, Alexandra, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 18.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.
FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.
NOTICE.—Visitors from New-York by boat are recommended to land at Albany to insure connection with the Saratoga trains.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos as bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, are selling piano-fortes beyond all competition. A fine 7 octave, with all the modern improvements, for $275.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE CITIZEN FOR THIS WEEK.
OUR UNCOMMON SCOUNDRELS, by MILES O'REILLY.
GREAT LEGAL SWINDLE OF SENATOR FIELDS AND THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.
COMPTROLLER BRENNAN'S PALACE ON THE BLOOMINGDALE. OUR CITY PAYS FOR ALL.
CHARGES NOW BEFORE GOV. FENTON. HIS ACTION CERTAIN.
Senator Strong's Libel Suit—The "Cool" of the Summer. Biography of our leading colored citizens For sale by all newsmen.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE PIER of the Star Line of Savannah steamships foot of Canal-st., North River by a party representing himself to be truckman for the consignees; TEN BALES COTTON, marked B. C. & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the cotton. WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., will receive the above reward.

LEFT ON ONE OF THE TABLES AT Crook, Fox & Nash's Dining-rooms, Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, a small pocket-case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application to the Cashier's desk.

MEETINGS.

HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND.—THE contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Chairman, No. 45 William-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the disposition to be made of the balance remaining unexpended. It is particularly requested that all contributors who take any interest in the matter will attend, as the action then had will be final.
GEORGE BLISS, JR., Chairman.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report on the excursion and prepare for another on the 5th of September.
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
AB'M DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished, safe cash business; either a special or active partner with a cash capital of $5,000, to put with the same amount already in the business. Any communication, with real signature, will receive immediate attention if addressed to Box No. 4,381 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED, $6,000.—IN A LONG established cash business; very profitable, and can be greatly extended. Address, real name, EQUITY, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RETAIL CH[illegible] AND glass-store in a fine business locality; handsomely fitted up and well stocked. Address A., [illegible] 140 *Times* Office.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, FIFTEEN HANDS six years old, warranted sound and kind; has been driven by a lady, $175; must be sold, as the owner leaves town on Saturday. Inquire No. 237 7th-av.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SEA.

Continued from First Page.

highest praise to the Captain and his subordinates, all of whom behaved with exemplary firmness, decision and courage.

A statement was also made by

MR. CHARLES A. LEAS,

our Consul to Batavia, which is as follows:

The *Glasgow* left port with a full cargo of cotton, cheese and other articles, and about 250 passengers and crew. Everything seemed to go well until about 10 o'clock of the morning of July 31, when the cry was sounded of "a man overboard," which was mistaken by many of the passengers below for an alarm of fire. For a few moments the consternation was great, until the cause of the alarm became generally known, when quiet was restored. A boat was lowered, after a slight accident, occasioned by the breaking of one of the boat's hooks, which nearly cost the second officer his life, through the sudden letting do n into the sea of the after end of the boat. The man overboard was lost. He came on board in a state of delirium tremens. He had been confined in a strait-jacket by the surgeon; but thus confined he rolled himself overboard, and being unable to help himself, was drowned.

This excitement had not much more than comfortably subsided when, about 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded. All hands, of course, rushed on deck, and, as the fire was in the fore part of the vessel, all the second-class passengers rushed aft, and for a few moments the wildest excitement prevailed. A general rush was made for the railings, in front of the boats. Orders were given by the Captain and officers that no person should get into the boats without permission, and that the first man who attempted to force his way into a boat, before all the women and children had been taken off, would be shot. In this order all the gentlemen in the first cabin most cheerfully acquiesced and manifested a disposition to aid in its execution. It was, however, after only a few moments when a vessel was discovered at a distance of some eigh miles, the *Glasgow* was at once put under full head of steam and her course directed toward the sailing vessel, and minute guns were fired; also signal flags were hoisted, which being interpreted read, "I am on fire." Soon the sailor changed her course and made for us, then hope at once took the place of despair, many crying out, "Thank God, we will be saved."

In the meantime, the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered into the sea, with the main view, I presume, of preventing the passengers from rushing into them; and all were so lowered save one, that was in command of a common sailor or steward, instead of the boatswain, who should have been in charge, but who had his ribs broken by a fall shortly after the fire commenced. This boat, instead of being lowered empty into the water, was ordered to be first filled with ladies. Some few were placed therein, and were nearly thrown into the sea by the partial capsizing of the boat, when the order was countermanded and the ladies taken out. The boat was then lowered empty. About 3 o'clock the sailing vessel was laying to under our stern, about half a mile distant, when Capt. MANNING ordered the accommodation ladder to be lowered, and the work of transferring the passengers commenced. The first boat was filled with women and children. The second took the remaining women and children, and a few males, and then followed in regular order the remaining passengers. Our friend proved to be the American bark *Rosamond*, Capt. F. S. WALLIS, of and for New-York, loaded with coals from Cow Bay. Capt. WALLIS, proved himself a noble specimen of an American gentlemen. Kindness charity and sympathy seemed to beam from every part of his face. He received us with outstretched arms, and bid us welcome to all he had on board. Noble and generous man, how much we all feel obliged to his officers, as well as a gentleman passenger on board. After the passengers were all safely on board the *Rosamond*, the work of transferring the baggage commenced, after which the sailors were brought on board, the gallant and kind Capt. MANNING remaining by his consuming steamer until about 10 o'clock at night, seeming unwilling to leave her, until she had sank beneath "the deep bosom of the ocean," and only did consent to seek shelter on board the *Rosamond* after the *Glasgow's* hull was not only all on fire, but the woodwork all burnt out. Capt. MANNING having arrived on board with his first and second officers, the *Rosamond* was gotten under way, and the wind being favorable, she was headed directly on her course for New-York.

THE BURNING SHIP.

The scene from on board the *Rosamond*, after sunset, was truly grand and terrific, sheets of flame and curling smoke issuing from the whole length of the *Glasgow*, and running up the tarred ropes to the tops of the masts, which gave way one by one, and fell into the mighty deep. When the hull was fully on fire, the blaze and light could be seen through the numerous port-holes, looking like some demoniac monster, with as many fiery mouths, belching forth fire and smoke. When this general conflagration was going on many eyes on board the *Rosamond* were bathed in tears of thankfulness to God that they had been so mercifully rescued from the devouring flame that seemed to have no mercy or pity, but was consuming all in its way; though be it said to the disgrace of humanity, that some were scarcely on board the *Rosamond* when they were heard cursing and swearing in the most frightful manner. I was informed by an officer that one man on board the *Glasgow*, who was ordered to carry water to put out the fire, declared that he would not unless some one would guarantee to pay him!

The entire process of transferring the passengers was performed in a most admirable and orderly manner, which reflects the highest credit upon the coolness and sound judgment of Capt. MANNING and his officers. On board the *Rosamond*, all was done that could be done for the accommodation of the passengers of the *Glasgow*. Some of them were placed in the cabin, and the balance slept and eat on deck. Fortunately for all the weather was fine, and the ocean almost as smooth as a mill-pond; had it been otherwise other results might have followed. The *Rosamond* was becalmed and somewhat short of water; hence, when the steamer *Erin* came in sight on the morning of Aug. 2, just at daybreak, it was deemed prudent to make a second transfer of the *Glasgow's* passengers to the latter vessel, which was done in a regular and orderly manner, the ocean being very smooth and calm. We were received on board the *Erin* in the kindest manner, and though she had a large number of passengers, yet room was soon found for all the new-comers, and thus rescued, and thus kindly provided for, we reached New-York.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

In regard to the cause of the fire, there exist several opinions. Some cotton bales were stowed away in the same part of the vessel occupied by the steerage passengers, and it has been said that one of them, when lighting his pipe, threw the lighted match among the cotton and thus set the vessel on fire. Others conjecture that the cotton below decks heated, and thus spontaneous combustion took place. A careful examination, however, would doubtless bring out the facts.

For 24 hours after we left the burning *Glasgow*, she had not gone down, as smoke could be seen issuing from the hull.

It seems that the fire was observed by the officers of the *Erin* on the evening of the 1st. They directed their way to the spot, and finding only the burning hull, presumed that we were all afloat in the small boats, hence it is said nearly all the 1,100 passengers of the *Erin*, with her officers, kept anxious watch all night for small boats on the ocean. When we reached the decks of the *Erin* we found some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*, who of course could and did most kindly sympathize with us.

Among the passengers were Rev. Fathers McLOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, and CHAS. EAGAN, from the latter of whom we have received the following narrative:

STATEMENT OF REV. FATHER EAGAN.

* * * * Smoke was discovered in the forward steerage of the *Glasgow* on Monday at 2¼ P. M. The steerage was immediately over the hold where a great quantity of unpressed cotton was stored, and the presumption was that the same was on fire. Instantly a great panic arose among the steerage passengers, some of whom were returned soldiers and very wild fellows. Capt. MANNING was, however, instantly among them. Cool, quiet, self-possessed and entirely unmoved, he directed the laying of the hose from which a heavy stream of water deluged the steerage and was then turned upon the hold. The fire, however, gained upon them, and the steerage passengers, who were quiet in the presence of the Captain, became uproarious. It was evident that nothing but firmness on the part of the officers and perfect discipline among the crew would save the lives of the passengers. The Captain drew his revolver, an unloaded one, by the way, and said he would shoot the first man who entered the boats. He thought the fire might be subdued, and at all events proposed to maintain discipline and good order while the ship lasted.

As the fire grew apace, it became evident that the ship could not be saved, and about that time, as if in answer to the booming of our minute guns, a bark hove in sight, to whom we made signals of distress, and who soon approached within a mile of us. The Captain then stationed his men at the boats, and directed the women and children to leave the ship; this was done quietly and in order, after which the male passengers, who were followed by the crew and the officers, except Capt. MANNING, who stayed behind. We pulled to the bark, which proved to be the *Rosamond*, Capt. WALLACE, of New-York. She was loaded with coal, and was scanty in accommodation, but the genial courtesy and good-hearted hospitality of the Captain made us welcome, thankful as we were for this escape from a dreadful death.

Capt. MANNING kept at his post until late in the evening, when seeing the utter impossibility of being of further service, he reluctantly left the ship to her fate. The marked contrast between the noble and entirely commendable action of Capt. MANNING and that of sundry officers who, on other occasions of disaster, were among the first to leave their charge, deserves the recognition of the public and the thanks of the owners of the line. We then stood off, heading direct for New-York. Of course, we were cramped for room, and lay heads and points together, but grateful for the safety of our lives we could well afford to put up with trifling inconveniences. The steward, Mr. DENT, organized his corps of waiters and went to work as systematically and efficiently as if we were yet on the *Glasgow*. Our weight was so great that Capt. WALLIS was compelled to throw overboard from fifty to sixty tons of coal, and had we not been blessed with superb weather, our little craft, whose gunwale was not far from the level of the sea, would not have carried us in safety without further loss of coal. As we sailed off we looked back at our recent home, the burning steamer, and oh! how beautiful she seemed. Vomiting from her port-holes red sheets of flame, rolling up from her hatchways vast clouds of smoke, wreathing her taper masts with the bright flash of fire, she seemed some mighty miracle of pyrotechnic skill and grandeur, while to crown the scene with beauty, the setting sun stared bloodily from behind her and the air above was filled with darting rockets and fiery missiles.

With our brave ladies we bore on for forty-eight hours, hoping against hope, when the steamer *Erin* hove in sight, and bearing down toward us, soon reached our side, and buoyed us with renewed hope. Capt. MANNING at once went on board, and after consultation with the Commander, returned and announced to us that, although the *Erin* was much crowded—having over eleven hundred steerage passengers, her Captain had determined to convey us all to New-York. We were at once transferred, and bade good-by and God-speed to the noble sailor who had treated us so kindly. We found

ON BOARD THE ERIN

similar kindness and courtesy. The officers generously gave up their state-rooms, tendering us the best they had of everything, and making us heartily welcome. Indeed, for the sake of encountering such glorious specimens of mankind as are the officers and crews of the bark *Rosamond* and the steamer *Erin*, one might well put up with trouble and danger. It was Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, that we left the *Rosamond*, since which time, until to-day, we enjoyed the hospitalities of her officers.

In closing, I wish again to bear my testimony to the commanding ability, marked coolness, notable presence of mind and absolute modesty of our Capt. MANNING. I speak the sentiment of every passenger on his ship when I attribute to his readiness, discipline and coolness, our safety under God, and the comparatively slight discomfort we have sustained.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH.

Mrs. SMITH, of Pittston, Penn., who, with an infant at her breast, was also on board, agrees in everything the last party stated. She paid a high compliment to the carpenter, Mr. RICKETT, who was severely burnt about the face and hands, and the boatswain, Mr. ALLEN, who broke two ribs in trying to stop the fire. Mrs. SMITH stated also that a clergyman on board the vessel, instead of imparting confidence to the unfortunate passengers, did everything to excite their fears. She stated that the reverend gentleman was the very first who, despite of a complaint of rheumatism, jumped over the side of the ship into the first boat destined to take only the ladies, and when ordered to leave, had to be pulled out by force. There were three young girls in the boat when the conflagration was first discovered, but, though they were for a moment paralyzed, soon after recovered their presence of mind and worked like men.

WHAT WAS SAVED.

Capt. MANNING saved his chronometer, and other instruments, the ship's papers, and enough provisions to keep them all comfortable. All their personal effects, baggage, &c., are saved, with a single exception. This was doubtless owing in a great measure to the fact, that Capt. MANNING closed the bar at once, and put an armed guard at the door of the spirits room.

The passengers reached this city yesterday morning, and were at once provided with quarters by the agent of the company, who will send them all hence by the following steamer, the *City of London*.

The following

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER

will be of interest to nautical readers:

The *Glasgow* was built in Glasgow, in the year 1851, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR. She was 262 feet long, 36 feet 9 inches wide, 26 feet 9 inches deep, drew when loaded, 16 feet of water, and was 1,725 tons burthen, old measurement. Her frame was of wrought-iron plates ⅜ to 13-16 of an inch thick, and fastened with rivets 1 inch, ⅞ and ¾ of an inch in diameter. Her engines were of the vertical beam description, having two cylinders 71 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 5 feet. Her propeller was iron, 14 feet in diameter, and she was fitted up with three boilers. Her value was $500,000, which is insured in England, while her cargo, valued at $138,352, was mainly insured in this city.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS

held on the *Rosamond*, Aug. 1, Mr. CHAS. A. LEAS being chairman and Rev. Mr. EAGAN secretary.

Resolved, That in view of the miraculous deliverance so timely and so efficaciously afforded, resulting in the safety of every human being on board, our grateful and heartfelt thanks are due, and are now humbly tendered to Almighty God, the Maker and Preserver of all, for His merciful remembrance of and goodness to us.

Resolved, That our thanks are eminently due, and hereby tendered to Capt. HENRY MANNING, of the late steamer *Glasgow*, as well as his officers, for their kindness during the prosperous portion of their passage; and for their great coolness, energy and well-directed judgment in the saving of all the passengers; and in the orderly transit from the burning steamer to the bark.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the sad calamity did not arise from a want of discipline in the Captain's government of his vessel, but from causes entirely beyond the control of him and his officers.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Capt. F. S. WALLIS, of the bark *Rosamond*, also to his officers and crew, for their kindness, self-sacrificing devotion and personal attention to the wants of those who were, through the catastrophe, thrown under their care and protection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting.

CHARLES A. LEAS, Chairman.
Rev. C. EGAN, Secretary.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE GREAT CONTEST AT HOBOKEN YESTERDAY—20,000 PEOPLE PRESENT—THE ATLANTICS THE CHAMPIONS, SCORE 13 TO 12—THE GAME STOPPED BY A STORM.

Yesterday, Gotham had base ball on the brain. In fact, they had the base ball fever muchly, or we never should have seen from fifteen to twenty thousand of the inhabitants of this goodly city seeking the pleasure and excitement attendant upon a well-contested game of ball, at the cost of standing in a closely-packed crowd for two or three hours, under a burning August sun; and this the above number of Gotham's wise and unwise offspring did yesterday, fully that number emigrating to the shores of New-Jersey to witness the grand match for the championship between the Mutual Club, of this city, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

One old croaker—he was deaf and short-sighted, by the way, and physically unfit to be a ball-player—remarked to us, the other day, that base ball was "played out." We didn't see it in that light at the time, and certainly, yesterday's experience was not calculated to open our eyes to the fact. Played out, indeed! Why, the "institution" never flourished before as it does this year. But we are wandering from the subject, our care being to describe the aforesaid contest, and tell our readers all about it, in a style rather different from the elaborate writers of ye sportynge journals. The contest of yesterday has been the theme of converse among the admirers of out-of-door sports in general, and of base ball in particular, ever since it was first announced to take place. The respective strength of the contesting nines, their peculiar skill, and their several positions the chances of success each had, and in fact everything of interest connected with the two rival contestants for the honors of the championship have been topics of conversation in counting-house, warehouse, store, shop and factory for months past, and yesterday the interest and excitement of the match culminated on the retention of the honors so ably held and fairly won by the present champions of the United States, viz: the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn.

A mere casual observer of things at Hoboken yesterday morning could not have failed to notice that something was up in the excitement line of business, and something decidedly sensational. At as early an hour as 11 A. M. hundreds could have been seen wending their weary way toward the Elysian Fields, for the purpose of securing, in advance of the "grand rush," choice localities for viewing the interesting proceeding announced to come off at 3 P. M. Indeed, the platform seats, which inclose one-half of the ball-grounds in the north field at Hoboken, were occupied fully two hours before either of the contesting nines had "put in an appearance." Talk about your enthusiastic lovers of horse-flesh, and admirers of boats, and races on tracks and rivers; none of these can compare to the advocates and supporters of "our national game" in enthusiasm; witness the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by some twenty thousand of these lovers of base ball yesterday, in sitting and standing beneath the burning rays of an August sun to see two nines contest together for the supremacy in the game they admire so. Verily they met their reward, although after having been rewarded they got cooled off in a style they did not exactly bargain for.

From 1 to 3 P. M. the Hoboken ferry-boats were loaded down to a dangerous proximity to the water's edge with passengers, all of whom were intent upon a visit to the ball grounds. Cars were densely packed; wagons and carts were even at a premium, while thousands tried the pedestrian style from lack of any other means of reaching their destination, so great was the demand for vehecular conveyance.

To come to the pith of our subject, however, we have to state that at 3 P. M., the players all being present, an attempt was made to clear the field for the players. Under ordinary circumstances the strong force the Mutual Club can bring to bear for the purpose have hitherto been sufficient to produce a clear field in ten minutes, but on this occasion three-quarters of an hour was occupied in the attempt, and even the success was only partial, so vast was the assemblrge present on the field, and so eager were all to obtain desirable locations for witnessing the match.

At 3:45 the contest however began, the Champion nine being the first to open play at the bat. "Play careful" was the order of the day on both sides, and on one side it was rather too strictly observed, for in their anxiety to do their best the Atlantics once or twice became rather nervous and anxious than their opponents, on the other hand, being unusually cool and collected in their play.

The first innings resulted favorably to the Atlantics, the score being 2 to 1, but the second gave the lead to the Mutuals, by a score of 3 to 2; the close of the third, too, left the Mutuals in the van, by the totals of 7 to 6, the result thus far having the effect to increase the desire of the crowd to see every movement played, and in order to do so they were sweated and burnt under the scorching rays of the sun to a degree that showed the deep interest they took in the contest. In the fourth innings the Atlantics batted in splendid style for 6 runs, and put out the Mutuals for a single, the total tally at the close being 12 to 8 in their favor, the result being a rise of Atlantic stock to above par. The Mutuals were found to be not far off when the total tally of the fifth innings was made, they having manfully recovered much of their lost ground, and pulled up their score to within one of that of their adversaries—the totals at the close of the fifth innings being 13 to 12 in favor of the champions.

It was now that things began to have an exciting look about them, and the reason was this: The sun had gone behind a Summer cloud, doubtless to take a drink, and, being liberally disposed, thought he would send his friend Pluvius down to earth to cool off the perspiring thousands with a shower. At any rate, it suddenly became cloudy in the northwest, and the old inhabitants of Jersey at once prophecied a thunder-storm; and lo and behold the aforesaid storm soon began to put in an appearance, thereby cutting short the proceedings at a very critical period of the game, greatly to the disappointment of the Mutuals, and apparently to the satisfaction of the Atlantics, who found themselves in a rather warmer spot than they had anticipated.

The fifth innings had been played, and the Mutuals had put out the Atlantics for a blank score, and put two men on the bases in the sixth by good batting, when about as heavy and sudden a fall of rain put a stop to the game as we have seen this year. The wise and prudent of the crowd, warned by the appearance of things in the sky, had vamosed the ranche in time to secure what little shelter the vicinity afforded; but the great majority, attracted by the game and its critical position, had remained to the last moment, and the result was that nearly all got thoroughly drenched. At 5:30 o'clock the match was finished, the result being a victory for the Atlantics, as will be seen by the following score:

ATLANTIC.			MUTUAL.		
Pearce, c.	2	2	Brown, 2d b.	2	2
Smith, 3d b.	1	3	Wansley, c.	3	1
Start, 1st b.	1	3	Duffy, 3d b.	2	1
Chapman, l. f.	1	2	Zeller, l. f.	2	1
Crane, 2d b.	1	2	Goldie, 1st b.	2	1
P. O'Brien, c. f.	3	1	Devyr, s. s.	1	2
Galvin, s. s.	2	0	Pattison, c. f.	1	2
Pratt, p.	2	0	McMahon, r. f.	1	1
Sid Smith, r. f.	2	0	Thorn, p.	1	1
Totals	15	13	Totals	15	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Atlantic	2	0	4	6	1	—13
Mutual	1	2	4	1	4	—12

Umpire—Mr. SAMUEL YATES, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOUELEIN and DONGAN
Time of game 1 hour 30 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Atlantic's, 5; Mutual's, 3.
Home runs—Brown, 1; P. O'Brien, 1.
Put out on bases—Mutuals, 9 times; Atlantic, 9 times.
Out on foul balls—Atlantic, 2 times; Mutuals, 3 times.
Left on bases—Atlantic, 5 times; Mutuals, 2 times.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.—The result of the match between these clubs, yesterday, was a victory for the St. George, by a total score of 271 to 155.

Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Lodge reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but no persons answering to their names, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

After recess the Grand Lodge reconvened and proceeded with the election of officers, it being the special order of business.

At 10 o'clock the polls were closed and the following result announced:

For Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIS, of No. 30, received 172 votes.

For Deputy Grand Master, JOHN MEDOLE, of No. 22, received 168 votes.

For Grand Warden, NICHOLAS PETIT, of No. 50, received 113 votes, GEO. H. BUCKWELL, of No. 1, 42 votes, and CHARLES VANDERVOORT, of No. 321, 39 votes.

For Grand Treasurer, JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 28, received 165 votes.

For Grand Secretary, DE WITT C. LANGDON, of No. 166, received 170 votes.

For Grand Representative, EDWIN SWANTON, of No. 50, received 170 votes, and THOMAS LAWRENCE, of No. 64, received 21 votes.

The following brethren were thereupon declared elected for the term of one year.

JOHN J. DAVIES, of No. 1, M. W. Grand Master; JOHN MEDOLE, of No. 22, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; NICHOLAS PETIT, of No. 50, R. W. Grand Warden; DE WITT C. LANGDON, of No. 166, R. W. Grand Secretary; JACOB RUSSELL, of No. 28, R. W. Grand Treasurer; EDWIN SWANTON, of No. 50, R. W. Grand Representative.

After the announcement of the result, which was loudly applauded, the Grand Lodge adjourned to 8 P. M. to-morrow, when the grand officers elect will be installed.

Meeting of the Union Central Committee.

The Union Central Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at the headquarters of the club, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. JAMES KELLY, Esq., presided.

A large number of members were present, but the proceedings were not important. A lively discussion was anticipated, but the principal agitators of the negro suffrage question were not present, and the members were disappointed in not hearing a sharp debate.

Complimentary resolutions to Mr. JOHN KEISER, on the eve of the removal of that gentleman from this city, were adopted.

The chairman said that the Finance Committee would complete its arrangements for the Fall campaign during the present month, and report at the next meeting.

The President requested the members of the various Ward organizations to make an effort to collect funds for the completion of the Lincoln Monument. It was the duty of the Republicans, and especially the working Republicans, to erect a suitable monument in this city to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF MR. PETER G. BERGEN.—The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening, Dr. J. S. THORNE in the chair, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of Mr. PETER G. BERGEN, who has been connected with the management of the public schools since their organization, and has been a member of the board for 22 years. The board being called to order, Dr. THORNE made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION: A melancholy event has brought us together this day, not unexpectedly, not unlooked for, as it has been well known to many of you for a week or more, that the hand of sickness and approaching death was slowly removing our friend from this scene of his usefulness, and from his happy home to a happier and eternal one. Our friend and fellow member has left us. No more shall we listen to his startling voice—no longer shall we be guided by his words of wisdom and sound advice. It is just and proper, gentlemen, when a public body like this loses one of its members of good standing, to declare its sentiments and feelings in regard to such loss in an appropriate manner, and it is especially so when we are called together as to-day in consequence of the decease of a gentleman who for twenty-two years has been a member of this board, and who has for so long a time taken so prominent a part in the education of the children of this commonwealth. As a member of this board from its first organization, he has ever been faithful, intelligent and zealous—always present in his place, and always watchful of the interests of the citizens who support our schools and careful of the pupils who attended them. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I commit to your good taste and judgment to take such steps as you may deem proper and suitable to evince that high respect and esteem for our departed friend and fellow-member which I am free to say, has always been felt toward him by the members of this board since its first organization.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved that a committee of three be appointed, in addition to the Chairman, to draft suitable resolutions.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Sprague, Lambert, Hunter and Burr as such committee.

The committee retired, and shortly thereafter submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty Father to remove from the sphere of his usefulness, by death, our friend and brother member, PETER G. BERGEN; and whereas, it is eminently just and proper that we should give an expression of our feelings and declare our sentiments on this event, so sad and melancholy to all of us, knowing, as we do, and profoundly feeling that we have met with great loss by this providence of God, at the same time bowing submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of PETER G. BERGEN this board feels that it has lost one of its most valued and highly-esteemed members, and that the courtesy, efficiency, probity, manliness and independence of our departed friend will be long remembered by his sorrowing friends and fellow-members.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the family of the deceased in the exceeding great loss, which a loving daughter and son can alone duly and fully appreciate.

Resolved, That at the opening of the schools in September, it be announced in an appropriate manner to the pupils and teachers of all our schools, the loss they have sustained in the death of the faithful school officer, PETER G. BERGEN, and that these resolutions be then and there read to the schools respectively.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed and copies sent to members of the board and teachers of the schools.

Resolved, That this board, in a body, will attend the funeral of our deceased brother to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, properly engrossed, signed by the President and Secretary, be respectfully presented to the family of our lamented friend and associate.

Remarks were made by Messrs. FIELDS, WHITLOCK, PIERSON, HUNTER, and BURR, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the board adjourned.

The members are to meet at their rooms this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to proceed to the funeral.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at No. 213 Gold-street, owned by Mrs. HASLIN, and occupied by several tenants. Loss on house about $200; insured in the People's Company. On furniture about $100; not insured.....A girl named EMMA SMITH, aged 9 years, was run over by a hose carriage. Mr. J. DRAPER, in attempting to save her was run over by Hose No. 6, and sustained a fracture of the jaw, and was otherwise injured. The girl was slightly hurt. She was taken to her home, No. 156 Johnson-street. Mr. DRAPER was taken to the City Hospital by Officer OSBORN, of the Forty-first Precinct.....A fire broke out in the stable of ANDREW HANEVER, in Third-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, yesterday afternoon, resulting in slight damage. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

A ROW ON ACCOUNT OF THE FENIANS.—Yesterday afternoon two men named MARTIN DELANEY and WM. J. CAMPBELL, were arrested by Officer HOWE, on a charge of being engaged in a fight at the corner of Grove-street and Railroad-avenue. It is alleged that CAMPBELL made use of expressions derogatory to the principles of the Fenian Brotherhood, to which DELANEY took exceptions, and concluded by administering a drubbing to the anti-Fenian. The parties were held for examination.

GRAND FENIAN PICNIC—AN IMMENSE GATHERING.—The first annual picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood, took place yesterday at Merseles' Grove, Hudson City, and was attended by about five thousand people. Besides Emmet Circle of Jersey City, numbering about four hundred, there were delegates present from Hoboken, Hudson City, Newark, New-York, New-Brunswick, Morristown, Bergen Point, Paterson, Elizabethport, Elizabethtown, and other places.

THREATENING SUICIDE.—A man giving his name as HENRY HOLDEN, was taken into custody about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Pavonia Ferry, he having threatened to throw himself into the Hudson river. He was detained at the station-house.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named PATRICK LENNON, Captain of a freight barge, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen 20 bags of oil cake, valued at $75, from the Erie Railway Company. He was held by Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, for examination.

UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this society, Col. W. S. HILLYER presiding, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Gen. J. H. H. Ward; Vice-President, Col. W. S. Hillyer; Treasurer, Col. W. A. Lynch; Corresponding Secretary, Col. A. B. Sage; Recording Secretary, Lieut. C. T. McClenachan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Lieut. S. Berliner; Board of Control, Gen. W. B. Brewster, Col. A. Farnsworth, Col. G. D. Kellogg, Col. Thomas Leigh, Major Isaac Tate and Capt. James Sherlock.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Ten Cents Too much for Skim Milk.

ORANGE COUNTY, July, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While spending a few days in the heart of this rich agricultural county, I have noticed the discussions in the TIMES and other papers, regarding farmers' produce, and especially that the price and quality of milk excites much interest with consumers in the city. I have therefore been induced to make inquiry of farmers and others, and I find a substantial agreement as to the price received in the neighborhood visited, and where, probably, twenty thousand quarts a day are sold. The prices paid by the City Association in the month of June, was two and three-fourth cents. It is hoped by the farmer that the magnanimity of the contractors will bring the price of the July product up to three cents. The farmers, in this season of abundance, would be well satisfied with the prices, if they did not know very well that in a few hours after discharging their wagons, the consumer in the city paid such a large advance on the same milk. I say the same milk, because the Orange County Milk Association have acute sensibilities, and feel hurt if any one supposes that the milk sold in the city, is not the very commodity purchased in the country. But, conceding that the milk has received no undesirable addition in the passage-way to the consumer, it has yet suffered a material reduction in quality. This process of reduction is carried on at "the creamery." If your readers do not know what a "creamery" is, and do not find the term defined by WEBSTER, they will please understand that it is an institution where the farmers deliver their milk, and where the article used for tea, coffee and children's food is deprived of much of its sweetness and nutrition. The institution is owned or leased by the Milk Association. The milk, as soon as received, is poured into large vats and cooled, and after some hours' standing, cream of such thickness rises that it is very refreshing, although tantalizing, for a city man to behold. The milk is skimmed of this cream, and when it reaches your readers, they need hardly be told that although nothing has been added, something has been lost to them; and further, that when cream is always in demand at from 25 to 50 cents a quart, a "big thing" is made of it.

Now, is not ten cents a quart too steep to pay for skim milk? and have not some of our citizens enterprize and capital enough to take this large business in hand, and supply customers with milk at a handsome profit, and at the same time assure them that no exorbitant prices are realized for a questionable article?

If space allowed it would be easy to show how great is the disparity between city and country prices for other necessary commodities. Mentioning to an old farmer that my wife paid 40 cents a peck for potatoes, he seemed incredulous, but being persuaded of the fact he hoped Uncle Sam's collector for the revenue district would use excessive vigilance when that potatoe-man's return came in. I doubt if this vender makes any return, and it is not hazarding too much to say that the extravagant prices and profits that meat, vegetable and milk contractors are realizing, average but a nominal amount for the support of the government; all of which seems to prove that producers are humbugged, consumers are gouged, and our beloved Uncle Samuel is atrociously robbed. W.

A Farmer's Views.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Times* of the 26th inst. you publish an article headed "The Milk Extortion." In that article the price that the farmer gets for his milk is stated to be 2½ cents per quart. Now then, I live about sixty miles from New-York on the Harlem road, and send milk every day to the city, and get 4 cents per quart. Nineteen out of twenty of the farmers get as much as that and some more. Some of the farmers doctor their milk before sending it, so that no good responsible man will have it; then they send it on the platform, and it is sold for what it will fetch, and dear at any price. From the 1st of May up to the present time 4 cents is about the average price, and probably will be until the Winter price begins. The milkman pays 4 cents to the farmer for his milk and 1½ cents freight; that makes it cost the milkman 5½ cents, without any wastage or sour. Take the wastage and some sour that is lost and the milk cost 6 cents per quart at the cars. A FARMER.

TOWNERS, July 27, 1865.

More About Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This Summer I took a furnished house in Westchester, near the line of the Harlem Railroad. In making my agreement, I was to be furnished with milk at the rate paid by the milkmen at the station. On the 1st of May, when I took possession, this price was 4½ cents per quart. I had just before been paying 12 in Brooklyn. The change made the price look so reasonable that I had not inquired since, but now I am informed that the price is still further reduced; the cost of transportation does not exceed one cent per quart, and the cost of distribution not over another cent. This makes the actual cost, delivered to the consumer, 6½ cents per quart—probably 6 cents will fully cover.

If the milkmen do not consent to a reduction, I propose a combination of various neighborhoods, agreeing to take milk of any new man who will take a compact route, and supply it at 8 cents per quart.

There are plenty of enterprising men who will do this, if assured of support when the old milkmen reduce their prices, as they will certainly do when competition comes in BROOKLYN.

Prices of Farm Products.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the articles which have appeared in your valuable paper in weeks past, in relation to prices of farm products have been noticed, some of which seem aimed at farmers, and as you have invited their attention, it is proposed to speak of their interests very briefly. It is deemed safe to say that there is no class, trade or interest in all the land whose occupants labor more, if as many hours in the day, and every day, and at so small a remuneration, both for use of capital employed, and labor performed, as the farmers, or who practice a more prudent and wise economy. I speak of Vermont, where I know and am known. They attend exclusively to their own concerns—form no "leagues" to regulate other interests—they have no time or taste for that—they institute no *fortnight's fasts*," their labors are too severe to endure it. It is proposed to notice a few prices, present and past.

Previous to the war, good beef for market, sold here at $7 to $8 per cwt., including meat, hide and tallow; last Winter, $15 to $16; at present, $10 to $11; extra, perhaps, a little higher at each period. Butter before the war, was 12 to 20 cents, in Summer; Winter 22 to 25 cents; last Winter, 40 to 50 cents; now, 22 to 25 cents.

The writer has raised merino full-blood wool forty years, and sold at his door, at various prices, from 33⅓ cents per lb. to 71—averaging not less than 50 cents for the whole time. The clip of 1864 was sold in this region at about 90 cents to $1, washed on sheep's back. This year, no sales, but manufacturers pretend to hold it worth 55 to 60 cents, only.

Some time since your paper informed us that the government had contracted for beef for the ensuing quarter at $4 14 per hundred less than they paid the preceding quarter.

Thus much for prices here. Let us look at taxes, labor, &c.

Previous to the war the State and local taxes in this locality were 75 to 80 cents on the $100, appraised value of all taxable property. In 1864, $4 94 on the $100, we have not yet paid for 1865. It is believed to be an admitted fact that farms, in general, do not net over four per cent. on the capital invested, in best of times before the war.

Farmers engaged their labor for the season before the close of the war at an advance on last year's prices, and double ever paid before the war.

I fully agree with the expression often made, that for the present year, the taxes and hired labor, mechanics' bills, &c., will consume the whole products of the farm, leaving not the first dollar for interest on capital invested.

If this is a true state of the case, (let him who questions it test it experimentally,) do we merit the style of remark bestowed? I know of no so large reduction of prices in any other interest. A SUBSCRIBER.

Aid for the Widows and Families of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A strong appeal made in your columns in behalf of the widows and wives of soldiers, moves me to ask that you will define some mode by which relief may reach this worthy and suffering class. There are many people who gladly do assist individual cases, but there are more who have not the time or opportunity to render personal service, who would willingly give their means to any accredited agency. There can hardly be room for any new organization for this purpose. Cannot, rather, some or all of those already existing be quickened in spirit and extended in operation, so that through the various channels of city benevolence, by a common understanding among the Boards of Managers, not one soldier or soldier's family need be overlooked?

It is extremely unfortunate that many of our voluntary societies for employment and relief should close so early in the season as they do; for instance, the Society for Poor Widows with Small Children, and that for the Relief of the Sick Poor, both close on the 1st of April. Poverty does not cease with the approach of Spring, nor is sickness confined to cold weather. On the contrary, the Summer is often the season of greatest sickness and distress among the poor. There is a lull in all labor for women; church societies, which sometimes furnish sewing through the Winter, are closed; families go to the country; housework and needlework are more difficult to obtain, and the very poor beg their bread.

Surely, enough faithful women can be found who don't go "out of town" to take the places of those managers who do; or, at all events, money enough to pay the salaries of honest, capable and yet needy women-agents, in order that our benevolent societies may be carried on efficiently throughout the year. W.

Microscopic Discoveries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps it may be interesting to mention, in connection with your paragraph under the caption, "A New Microscope of Astonishing Power," that the credit of being the first to propose a compound objective of the power named is not due to Messrs. POWELL and LEALAND, but to Dr. BEALE. It is more than two and a half years ago that Dr. BROWNE, (then Professor,) of this city, calculated and gave to Mr. TOLLES, optician, of Canastota, an order for the making of such an objective—a 1-50 inch. Dr. B. thus affirmed what has since been proved in the experience of Dr. BEALE with this high power, that it would be more nearly perfectly achromatic than an objective of lower power—a result quite at variance with the current or standard optical theories on the subject, which affirm that the higher the magnifying power of a lens, the greater the color dispersion, and therefore the less achromatic the compound objective. But this is not the first instance in which optical theories, particularly those expressed in mathematical form, have been shown to be totally *fallacious*. It is easy in actual vision to exceed, even with a 4-10th inch, a *very* low power, (to say nothing of a higher,) the limits of vision deduced by FRAUENHOFER and others, based upon the so-called physical properties of light. B. K. R.

The Harris Farce in Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common, doubtless with others of your readers, I was much surprised at portions of a letter in your issue of to-day, over the well-known signature of "A Veteran Observer." Before meeting with the article in question, it had not seemed possible to me that the conduct of Miss HARRIS could be defended, much less approved, by any one outside of the defence on the late trial, yet such certainly is the tendency of the article in question. Without wishing to enter into any discussion on the subject, I would simply ask leave to protest, on the part of that "public sentiment" which a "Veteran Observer" has so coolly and glibly appropriated to himself against such an unauthorized expression of its views on the subject. *Here* certainly "public sentiment" does *not* sustain Miss HARRIS, and to say that the "public justifies the verdict" which pronounced her innocent of murder, is to assert what you, Sir, as well as every reader of this paper feels to be false, as far from the truth, in short, as any statement can well be. As to the charge (by implication) that in New-York morals are more lax than in Washington, this, too, is slightly absurd. True, here, the verdict might be reversed, but I have yet to learn that "public sentiment" would disapprove of the change, while as to the morality question, any one at all acquainted with the social state of the city which can claim the honor of having acquitted Miss HARRIS, can testify that in this respect, too, "A Veteran Observer" is wrong. VINDICATOR.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

The Harris Trial.

MAHOPAC, Monday, July 31.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Veteran Observer" has had a good reputation for soundness on many of the popular questions of the day. Would it not be well for him to husband his laurels after his MARY HARRIS effusion of to-day?

In the beginning of his communication, he argues wildly in favor of *wild justice* as applied to the sterner but not sharper sex, and in conclusion, strenuously advocates old-fashioned *law and order* where *divorces* are concerned, which divorces mainly affect unfavorably the interests of scheming and deceitful women. He is gallant, so was the counsel of Miss HARRIS, also the Court which tried her. All this is in his case consistent, inasmuch as he feels that "public sentiment in this country, *and he is proud and glad of it*, is the protection of woman." And it *is* the protection of woman in general, good and bad, although the good could get along without such a style of public sentiment. Nevertheless, I think that the old hemp law, applied indiscriminately to all murderers, would have a peculiarly beneficial effect on those "weaker vessels," whose delicate susceptibilities might then induce them to think that a wink was as good as a *kink*, &c.

Will not your correspondent, without so many discursive historical allusions, further enlighten the benighted males of America upon the abstract question itself? JOHN.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	144⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	92½	200	do	66⅝
100	do ...s5	92½	200	do ...s3	66½
100	Erie Railway	89½	400	do	66⅞
500	do	89⅝	200	do ...b3	67
500	do ...s3	89⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	71¼
200	do ...b3	89¾	200	do ...s3	71⅛
300	do	89⅝	200	do	71⅛
300	do	89⅝	300	Chic. & R. I. ...s10	108⅝
400	do ...s3	89⅝	100	do ...b3	108⅝
100	do ...b3	89⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	27½
200	Reading R.	106⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr. ...s3	62½
400	do	107	200	Quick. Min. Co. ...s10	56⅝
200	Bruns. Land Co.	11			

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Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 3—*In steamship Bellona, from London*—Edward Casper, Janet Casper, Wm. Cox, Adelaide Gillespie, Ann Turner, James Kelly, J. H. Carter, Ann Blachmar, Wm. Clark, Wm. and Anne Williams, Adolp Kempe. From Havre—Eugene Lebeuf, H. B. Claiborne, Marie Frederich, Marie Rey, Edouard Rey, Louis Legros, Gotfried Gaspard, Louis Konig, Christian Lechbursch, Johann Kern, Caroline Faesch, Clara Lehman, Sophie Mendel, Maria and Anna Reby, Gustave Sere, Louise and George Gauttier, Edward Anders, Louis Sielanta, Ephraim Engler, Cezarine Chabrand, and 380 in the steerage.

AUG. 3—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Thomas H. Portas, Miss Portas, Mrs. Kilsham, Capt. Smith and lady, Miss Smith, Miss Elden, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Stephenson, F. S. Bowers, Mrs. Saunderson, James Wade, Miss McNamara, Leon Bernasconi, Carl Pauls, Johan Fairnbrath, R. Williams, C. C. Kirkham, J. Gall, G. T. St. Clair, A. St. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stratton, Miss A. Pratt, Mrs. Rose Ling, Mrs. Effie Robinson, Miss Sarah Morgan, John Frazer, Glover Harrison, Major J. B. and Mrs. Galway, and 996 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon sets... 2 2
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 59 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate.... 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steamers Varuna, Whitehurst, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Jersey Blue, Arey, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Chase, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Barks N. Stover, Stover, Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Ionic, (Br.,) Knowles, Gibraltar and Genoa, F. C. Schmidt.

Brigs J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co.; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Wilson & Cammann; Eunis, Ackley, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Ponvert, Allen, Lingan, Thompson & Hunter; Campenso, (Ital.,) Viola, Cette, Slocovich, Agresta, Smith & Georgiades; C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, Lingan, Jed Frye & Co.

Schooners Massachusetts, Kensington, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Alligator, Collins, Philadelphia, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; Wm. Henry, Martin, Richmond, Mott Bedell; Catharine, Brennan, Hog Island, Va., T. G. Benton's Sons; Caroline Knight, Hutchins, Charleston, W. H. Robson & Co.; David Faust, Lord, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Koreb, Elliott, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.

Barge Roscoe Conklin, Dibble, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool July 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 990 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London July 15, and Havre 18th, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) McCauley, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Hibernia, Jansen, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 690 passengers to Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Bark Maryland, (Brem.,) Steffens, Cadiz 50 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, etc., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Winthrop, Hill, Black River, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood to Middleton & Co.

Brig B. Young, ——, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Melrose, (Br.,) Rhadenwall, Inagua 12 ds., with junk, etc., to Montell & Bartow.

Schr. Hudson, Tinker, St. Andrews, N. B., 14 ds., with deals and spars to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John A. Griffin, Foster, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. G. W. Hyson, (of Philadelphia,) Shaw, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Spoke brig Minnie Miller, from Boston, lumber-loaded, bound S.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Doane, Hilton Head 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Fanny, Benson, Orange Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Bangor 6 ds., with lath to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Harwich, with codfish to James A. Stetson.

Schr. Federal Hill, Wheeler, Delaware City, with iron to Brice Cook.

Schr. Lizzie Guptill, Guptill, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hix, Rockland, with stone to Jas. Harlin.

Schr. Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. F. J. Canning, ——, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Challenge, Smith, Warren, L. I.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Vicksburgh, Hodges, Rockland, with stone.
Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Eliza S., Buell, Elizabethport, for Middletown.
Schr. Alma Odlin, Braut, Newburgh, for Boston.
Schr. Ligure, Prey, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Georgia, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Below.

Bark Rosamond, from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3—Arr. ship Flying Eagle, from San Francisco; bark St. Clair, from Detroit; brigs J. Leighton, from New-York; Milwaukee, do.

Also arr. barks Edmund Dwight, from Surinam; Osmanli, from Perth Amboy; brig Sarah Goodnow, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Condor—brig, from Key West for Trinidad de Cuba, July 16, lat. 21 18, lon. 83 15.

Ernestine—bark, of Liverpool, Eng., from Santa Cruz, Cuba, for Queenstown for orders, July 18, off Cape St. Antonio.

Missionary—Br. brig, from Bordeaux for New-York, 42 ds. out, July 20, lat. 42 08, lon. 57 03.

Ohio—wh. bark, of and from New-Bedford, cruising, clean, July 10, lat. 38, lon. 29 22.

Sowamset—ship, from Callao for Dunkirk, 104 ds. out, July 6, lat. 36 19, lon. 35 41.

Spirit of Lead—Br. bark, from Shanghai for Liverpool, 154 ds. out, July 8, lat. 37 41, lon. 36 58.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, July 24, schr. John A. Brown, for Fall River, ldg.; schr. Emma, for New-York, do.

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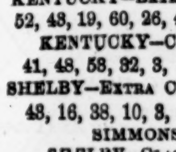

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